PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,364—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	6284	F. N. Tillard	28th Sept.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	F. N. Tillard	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London; passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	G. Costanzo	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	.....	3,508	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 532-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 587-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Fellner	6,500	25th Oct., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th September, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]RA	4,355	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
[illegible]AL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
[illegible]AZIE	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov. 1901.

[illegible]RCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE [illegible]USTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible]pany are now in a position to issue RETURN [illegible] available for one way by the Messageries Mari[illegible]es, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

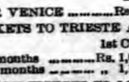
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 16th October, 1901.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.



MESSRS. THOMAS COOK and SON have just ISSUED the SEPTEMBER NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

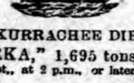
A Copy will be sent free on application to

[illegible]HOS. COOK & SON,
[illegible] Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 27th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIN MARU," Captain F. L. PYNE, 3,854 tons, will sail for CHINA and JAPAN, on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th September, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Temple Side	50	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cure	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviller" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER AND CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Imported from the Best Distilleries, and guaranteed as matured Spirit.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	"FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality ..... per doz.	24	0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky ..... " Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32	8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky ..... " A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	26	0
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ..... " This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	26	0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY ..... " Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	25	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 8lbs. per measure 30
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Fixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other Continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS,
131, Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings, BOMBAY.

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 8 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
London Branch:
19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Branches:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

Sub-Branches:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNILHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manilla
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor,	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,510,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 3 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An

indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER TUESDAY, the 1st of October, 1901, and until further notice, the DOWN MIXED TRAIN running between Bina and Katni, G. I. Railway, will leave Damoh at 4 hours 32 minutes instead of 6 o'clock as at present and arrive at Katni, E. I. Railway, at 10 hours 3 minutes.

The time bill for this train from Bina to Damoh will remain unaltered.

For detailed timings see the Poster Notice exhibited at Stations between Damoh and Katni, E I Railway.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd September, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October, 1901, for the supply of :—

200 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned, together with specification and particulars of delivery

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th September, 1901.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores Office up to NOON of MONDAY, the 14th October, 1901, for the supply of forty (40) tons of first quality COTTON WASTE to be delivered in instalments of 10 tons or more as may be required per month, commencing from 1st November, 1901.

Applications for Tender Forms should be addressed to the Undersigned. Samples must accompany each Tender.

By Order,
W. HUMPHRIES,
Controller of Stores.

32, Jackson, Ghat Street, Calcutta, 21st September, 1901.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

SCALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

READ THIS! READ THIS!! OUR FOURTEENTH GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105

Will be given away from now until the 20th October 1901, to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. B*I*T*L'* P*L*S
2. E*W*R*S' H*R*E*E
3. V'N*L*A S'A*
4. B*N*E*'S F*O*
5. S*N*I*H* S*A*
6. S'O'T'* E'U**I*N

CONDITIONS.

FILL in the stars in the Puzzle Words, (one letter for each star), to represent six well-advertised articles. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper, placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 3, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," (otherwise no notice will be taken) enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits' Office, 31, Hummum Street, Bombay. "Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion."

The one that will fill in the whole Six Puzzle Words correctly, will get Rs. 60; Five Rs. 30; and Four Rs. 15. No prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prize will be divided

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving everyone the same chance.

Intending subscribers, during the above period, will not only get their paper for six months, but will have, besides, the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the "I. T. B."

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than the 20th of October 1901.

The Tit-Bits can be had from every news agent or Railway books stalls all over India, Burmah and Ceylon and from the street boys in Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajt Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c. &c. of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS

An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.

Every Table should be fitted with one

John Roberts & Co.

HORNBY ROAD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BISCUIT BOXES.—Finest English Nickel Electroplated Mounts, China Rs. 18, Doulton Rs. 33, Full Nickel Rs. 18-8. Afternoon Tea or Fruit Stands Rs. 90, MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 35, White Dress Vests, Rs. 3-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12, Dress Ties, As. 8, Dress Gloves, Rs. 1-8. Dress Shirt, Rs. 5. Dress Sox, Rs. 2-4.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD, Opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED, a competent BUSINESS MAN with a thorough experience of Import Business, especially in Piece-goods. Bonus on profits and salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to R. B. MELA RAM'S SONS, Lahore.

TO LET—BUNGALOW or separate FLATS at Nepean Sea Road, occupied by Mr. Christiansen. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. Phillip's Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., also Dr. D. N. Parukh's Furniture, Veterinary Books, etc., at Curzon House, Apollo Reclamation, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

REMEMBER we do not believe in large Profits, but are satisfied by selling Makers Goods at a buying commission. Compare Prices? at SHROFF BROTHERS.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.—Our PORT at Rs. 15 per dozen is well worth a TRIAL. It is a sound honest PORT and equal in quality to WINES sold at Rs. 30 per dozen.

ENGLISH! ENGLISH!! ENGLISH!!! Blankets! Blankets!! Blankets!!! Special Offer. Grey 100" by 50", price Rs. 2. White 100" by 50", Re. 1-14, Scarlet, 100" by 50" (Sup. Quality) Rs 2-13 each, 98" by 50," Re. 1-12, 84" by 48", Re. 1-8, Coolie (Brown,) Re. 1-10. Army Blanket, Rs. 3-10 each. Cash with order.—NEWTON and Co, 64-2, Bowbazar St. Calcutta.

SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

LONDON "TIMES," SATURDAY, July 6th, 1901:—"Messrs W. and A. GILBEY have been APPOINTED by Royal Warrant PURVEYORS of Wines and Spirits to HIS MAJESTY the KING." Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be had at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED FOOD, unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality, at Rs. 4-12 per cwt. and Rs. 24 per Candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

PHOTOGRAPHS recently taken of interiors and exteriors of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Y. W. C. Association and Municipal building, also of the Presidency Match, can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co, of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

"DUBONNET"

BEST

TONIC

AND

APPETISER

WINE

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

BY THE

MEDICAL FACULTY

To be had of—

D. C. OOMRIGUR,—Market.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,—Medows Street.
THE GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5

CALVERT'S

20% CARBOLIC SOAP — Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites. The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT — A Sovereign remedy for all Skin ailments. FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with "the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, BOW CHURCH COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED FOR DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY.

THE DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY require the services of a TRAINED MECHANIC to take charge of the running of the Electric Light Machinery, viz, Turbines Alternators. Reply stating salary required.

Apply to CHAIRMAN.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURES POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for payable 55 or Death occurs Age next Birthday.	pre
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPA...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 11TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

OCTOBER 28TH TO NOVEMBER 2ND 1901.

SUBSCRIBERS of not less than TEN RUPEES will receive a Season Ticket admitting them to the Special Reserved Enclosure at the above Meeting, and also to the Reserved Enclosure at the RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, which takes place this week.

Ladies (accompanied by a subscriber) Free.

Applications for Tickets, together with subscriptions, should be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

T. L. ROBERTS,
W. P. KOE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, 22nd September, 1901.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the season on 1st October. Application for admission should be made to the Physician-in-charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd September 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR THE POONA STEEPLE CHASES AND RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS as needed will run between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY and POONA, on 21st, 25th, 28th, and 30th September, and 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 12th of October, 1901, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Steeple Chases and Races.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M
Victoria T. Bombay ...	D. 11 30	Poona ...	D. 19 30
Poona ...	A. 18 45	Victoria T. Bombay A.	23 6

A DINING CAR will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for the journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus the day previous to departure.

For fares and all other particulars see the Notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 13th of September, 1901.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1901.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1901.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1901, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1901.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th September to 2nd October, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1901.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th December, 1901, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedules I or IV must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedules Nos. I or IV.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription, "Tenders for the supply of Rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	Nos.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	80000	From 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.	Mandalay	5000
Rice second sort, for Natives	1500000			
Wheat	2500000			
Dhall, of sorts	700000			
Ghee, cow's	200000			
Salt	120000			
Turmeric	2600			
Chillies	150			
Gunny-bags, double twill, large and small	12000			
Gunny-bags, single twill, large	1000			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat	2100000		Myingyan,	2000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	200000		Rangoon	500
Schedule No. IV.				
Atta, dry, ground	10000			
Rice, second sort, for Natives	10000			
Dhall, of sorts	10000			
Ghee, cow's	53000		Kalewa	1000
Salt	20000			
Turmeric	3400			
Gunny-bags, single twill, small	7000			

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

A. G. MAYNE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 15th September, 1901.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Peterkin. Flora MacLeod ...	1 8

PAPER COVERS.

Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Ballen ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 15 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-4 — 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 = unchanged.
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	94 7-16 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16 = unchanged
" New York	58 1-4 = "
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22 1-2 = "
" New York	4·85 3-8 = + 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent	= unchanged.
" Short London Bills	2 1-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 " = +1-8

Copper, Brazier's £76.

Seeds, unchanged.

Liverpool Wool auction opened to-day, quiet and irregular, 12,000 bales offered.

Wheat afloat for U. K., 1,940,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 8000. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Surats 100 Imports nil. Spot 4 19-32—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool futures:—

Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-April.	June-July.
4·28	4·21	4·15	4·15	4·15
— 3	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	32,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do. to Continent	23,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4
Futures, month of Dec.	7·08+1
Do. do. March	7·70+1

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 24rd September:—

Cotton	2,139 bales.
Wheat	21,564 cwts.
Linseed	130 "
Rapeseed	1,385 "
Gingellyseed	974 "
Poppyseed	1,009 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	427 "
Rice	4,432 "
Myrabolams	671 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 25.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at yesterday's quotations but during the morning some banks reduced their buying rate for 3 months sight bills to 1s. 4 1-8d. and bills were placed for near delivery at this price. The rate for Bank paper remain unchanged. We quote:—

Bank T. T. and Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. " Francs	199 1-2
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 96-10, improved to 96-11 and closes with sellers at 96-10 for Monday's settlement. A fair business is reported at our quotations. The October settlement is quoted 96-9 buyers.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay have changed hands at 1250. Petits have declined to 1765. Mofussils to 440 and Indians 152 1-2.

FREIGHT remains quiet. Business is reported to have been done for Marseilles ready shipment at 12s. and the steamer "Lord Kilven" is said to have filled up for Hamburg at 13s. 6d. We hear Antwerp for October has been booked at 12s. 9d. and same port for November at 12s. 6d. and also at 12s. For December-January open ports have been booked at 13. 6d.

SEEDS.—The market is generally quieter, with very little actual business reported. Linseed ready has been done at Rs. 10-4 and quotation for new crop is easier at Rs. 8-9. Rapeseed with nothing doing, quotations are nominally unchanged. Poppy seed remains quiet at Rs. 8-10 ready and Rs. 8-3 for April May. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 33 3-4. Gingelly seed is quiet. Some transactions are reported in 15 per cent. December-January delivery at Rs. 44 1-2. Other quotations practically unchanged without business passing.

COTTON is firm for spot purchases, with a fair enquiry, but little business, owing to the very small quantity of good selection available in stock. The sutta market is unchanged with scarcely any transactions passing.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 14th instant there was no rain in eleven talukas of Khandesh, nine of Ahmednagar, eight of Satara, seven of Poona, six of Nasik, five of Bijapur, four of Kaira, three of Sholapur and one of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Broach and in the Native States of Akalkot, Aundh, Kolhapur, Miraj (Junior), Daphlapur and Mudhol. In other parts of the affected area rain fell in light or insignificant showers. Since the end of the week good falls have been reported from six talukas of Satara and Dharwar, four of Poona, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, three of Sholapur and Bijapur and one of Khandesh. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts, except Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers	205,141	206,458
Dependants	43,103	40,889
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	102,134	90,806

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased in Bijapur by 4,903, in Ahmednagar by 1,306, in Dharwar by 952 and in Ahmedabad by 151; while in other districts they have decreased as follows:—Sholapur, 3,442; Belgaum, 1,921; Satara, 1,292; Poona, 933; Panch Mahals, 716; Khandesh, 175; Nasik, 73.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in all districts except Khandesh, Bijapur, Poona and Belgaum, which show increases of 352,272,209 and 140 respectively. Improvement to the Nagar-Palthan Road in Ahmednagar and the Bagalkot-Sangam Road in Bijapur were opened as relief works. Eight small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Sholapur during the week.

The following additional allotments have been sanctioned for takavi advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act:—Bijapur, Rs. 44,000; Khandesh, Rs. 40,000; Sholapur, Rs. 30,000 and Nasik, Rs. 30,000.

THE AFFAIRS AT PEIWAR KOTAL.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent sends us a new version of the affair in which the Afghan troops at the Peiwar Kotal became engaged with the Jagi fugitives from Hariob. He states that at the beginning of the current month one Jehandad Khan, a Ghilzai rais of Ghazni, fled from Afghanistan with about 500 followers and quartered himself within the borders of Kurram. He is a well known horse-dealer, and had disregarded the Amir's orders forbidding the export of horses to India. His practice was to bring the animals from Turkistan and get them secretly across the frontier. The Afghan Officials on the Shutargardan and Khost routes had been warned to be on the alert, and troops were told off to intercept Jehandad Khan and carry him to Kabul for punishment. Being a man of considerable wealth he deemed it wise to flee into Kurram with his personal following. He apparently decided to give the Amir as much trouble as possible, and he found instruments ready to his hand in the Jagis, who, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000 souls, had also fled from Afghanistan. Jehandad told them a plausible story that the people of Khost, the country lying south-west of Kurram, would rise at once if any attack were made upon the Afghan posts on the Peiwar. Accordingly a party of Jagis under the direction of Jehandad advanced by night and attacked an Afghan detachment, 200 strong, under Colonel Ali Akbar Khan, stationed about six miles from the British frontier. There was a sharp fight in which an Afghan captain and nine men were shot. Ali Akbar had, however, the best of the skirmish, and he pursued the Jagis, at the same time summoning the local tribesmen to his assistance. His object was to capture Jehandad, and he pushed the pursuit across the Peiwar Kotal into British territory, though only for a few hundred yards as we have already stated. The Ghilzai horsedealer got safely away, and he is now said to be at Tokkai in Kurram. This account, it will be seen, differs somewhat from that already published; but it is probably the true version. The Jagi refugees asked the British authorities to be allowed to settle in Kurram, otherwise they would like to proceed to Tirah. They are now living quietly in camps well removed from the border and they are not likely to give further trouble; as they are kept under surveillance. It is further reported that the Amir, on hearing of the disturbance, ordered a force of a battery of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and two battalions of infantry to be held in readiness at Kabul to start for the Shutargardan, whence they could operate either against Khost or in the Peiwar direction. His son, the Shahzada Nasrullah Khan was given the command of this brigade. As, however, no rising has occurred among the Khostwals, and as the Jagis were driven back into Kurram His Highness will probably think it unnecessary to move any troops from Kabul.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 50m. Sun sets, 5h, 53m. High water 9-43m., 9-56A. Low water, 3-11m. 3-44A.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament.
Prize Distribution, D. Poor Boys' Seminary, Parthia Sembj (Girgaum) 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Thursday and Friday the 26th and 27th instant, respectively.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday the 27th and 28th instant, respectively.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath.
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Dance	Da Tambourin	Borgetti.
Selection	Sylvia	Delibes.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Polka	Rouge et Noir	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. J Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was engaged with the hearing of the case in which Fatoomal Kallidas was charged with receiving stolen property, consisting of a bale of silk valued at Rs 678 belonging to the Port Trust. It appeared that the bale was lying in the Victoria Dock, whence it was stolen by one Gangarao Gopal, who for that offence was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused, it was alleged had kept the property in his shop in 3rd Bhoiwada Lane knowing it to have been stolen. Mr York-Smith instructed by Superintendent Ingram of the Dock Police, appeared for the prosecution. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.—Mr. Kalidas Ramchund, Managing Proprietor of Messrs. Amulack and Co., Jewellers, Esplanade Road, has reported to the police that about 23rd May last one firm entrusted goods for sale of the value of Rs. 3,000 to John Walsoe, an assistant in the firm. The other day stock was taken of the goods, when Walshe accounted for all the property except some gold and silver embroidery valued at Rs. 18-12 which he alleged, he had given to one A. Prime, on commission sale. The complainant has now ascertained that there is no such person and that the receipt is in the handwriting of Bertie Walshe, (Walshe's brother) a ticket collector in the G. I. P. Railway. It is stated that both the brothers have left for Poona. The complainant further reports that on the 13th instant, he received a letter brought by a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Osmon and Co. requesting to be signed by D, Greenstreet of the Sassoon Mill, requesting the firm to send on approval a diamond ring of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. One of the partners went with the hamal to find out who the sender was, but the latter was nowhere to be found. The complainant has now ascertained that the sender of the letter was Bertie Walshe.

MURDERED WHILE IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

MR. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in August last, convicted Lalchand Ratansi of abetment of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. He appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was considered before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe on Tuesday.

The accused and one Mohan Ratansi, brothers, were charged before Mr. Batchelor with abetment of murder by instigating the killing of one Jamnadas "alias" Dhikhubhai Dayaljee. The deceased Jamnadas was an elderly Bania widower, who lived at all his life in Dabhoi in the Baroda District. His family originally came from Gujarat; and deceased, being anxious to remarry, looked to Gujerat for a wife. In search of a suitable woman deceased, accompanied by his Brahmin cook, Dolatram, came to Gujerat last October. They visited several villages and met the accused Lalchand, a Bania like the deceased; at Chokdi a proposal was made that deceased should marry Lalchand's sister's daughter, but it was arranged that Lalchand should first visit deceased and see his house. Deceased and Dolat therefore, returned to Dabhoi. Shortly afterwards Lalchand, who lived in Samadhiala, paid his Jamnadas a visit to deceased, with whom he stayed about a fortnight and then returned to Samadhiala. In January last the deceased sent his cook Dolat on ahead to Samadhiala, where he arrived on the 15th. He was to see the bride, but accused Lalchand said 'Never mind about that; I have seen the girl myself and Jamnadas trusts me, so send him a letter." Thereupon the cook Dolat and accused Lalchand wrote a letter to Jamnadas, Lalchand writing the last eight lines. In that letter deceased was bidden to come to Samadhiala, having provided himself with a hundie and leaving his companions behind at Ahmedabad. In consequence of the letter, deceased, taking as his supporters in the intended marriage two of his village friends and castemen, left for Samadhiala on the 25th January. On their way at Bombay, deceased obtained a hundie for Rs. 3,000 from a banker named Gamnajee Bhawanjee on one Kanjee Valu of Wadhwan camp. Proceeding on their journey, they stopped at Wadhwan, where deceased gave instructions to Kanjee Valu to pay the amount of the hundie either to deceased himself or, on his demand, to his friends Daluchand and Govind. Arrived at Ranpur, the station for Samadhiala, they were met by accused's messenger, Vasram Dahya, who took them to accused's house to Samadhiala. There they found the two accused and their cousin brother, Chatturbhuj, who was ill in bed. They arrived about 5 p.m., on the 29th January, and after supper Lalchand remonstrated with deceased on his extravagance in having brought so many men, suggesting that he should send them back to Ahmedabad, as the marriage was to take place there. Accordingly next morning Daluchand and Govind returned to Ahmedabad being accompanied to Ranpur station by Vasaram Dahya. On the night of the 1st February, after midnight, the two accused with the deceased left the house ostensibly to take deceased to see his future wife. They left at that unusual hour, because accused No. 1 said they had a long 18 miles journey, and it would be well to avoid the heat of the sun. At that time deceased was wearing gold necklaces, gold rings, a gold armlet and other ornaments, and had a carpet-bag with Rs. 300 in cash. Deceased was never seen alive again. Before dawn next morning accused No. 1 returned alone, and told the cook that deceased had gone on with accused No. 2 to see the bride. He added that deceased was going to return direct to Ahmedadad so that Dolat also had better go back. The latter returned to Ahmedabad next day, and met Dalu and Govind at the station accidentally. For four days they waited for news of the deceased, but as none came, Dalu and Govind sent Dolat back to Samadhiala to make enquiries. He could get no news of his master and returned to Ahmedabad, Dalu and Govind went to Samadhiala and made enquiries in many neighbouring villages with the assistance of accused No. 1, but without success. The deceased's friends returned to Ahmedabad, and thence went to Dabhoi, and gave information to deceased's mother and relatives. On the 2nd April, deceased's friends went to Rampur and made a complaint to the police. On the 6th, accused house was searched, and several things were found which did not justify and arrest. A few days later, when another head constable took charge of the case, accused No. 1 was told that unless he produced all the deceased's property, the foundations of his house would have to be dug up for a search. Seeing that exposure was then inevitable, accused consented to give up the property. On digging under a bale of cotton on the floor, the police found much of the deceased's property. Accused No. 1 pointed out an old disused well in an out-of-the-way place in which the deceased's corpse was found. It was identified by the Dabhoi witnesses from certain marks. Accused No. 1 also produced the deceased's ornaments. On the 11th April, he made a confession. Accused No. 2 was arrested on the 14th April. The prosecution alleged that the accused hired a Koli for a payment of Rs. 40 to kill the deceased. The Sessions Judge held that, if these facts were proved, the Koli was guilty of murder, and his instigator of abetment of murder. The jury upon the evidence found accused No. 1 guilty of abetment of murder, and No. 2 not guilty. The latter was acquitted and discharged, while the former was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE IMPROVEMENT APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

SETTLING THE PRELIMINARIES.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO BEGIN.

YESTERDAY morning the first sitting of the Tribunal of Appeal, constituted under the Bombay City Improvement Act, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The Tribunal consists of Mr. N. C. McLeod as President and Messrs. H. Kimball and W. A. Chambers as assessors. The references before the Court were appeals by Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahomed against the compensation award of the Special Collector in regard to two properties acquired for the purposes of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Nicholson appeared on behalf of Government to support the award of the Special Collector. Mr. Brown represented the Improvement Trust and Mr. Bhaishanker appeared for the appellant.

When the President took his seat the Solicitor for the appellant had not arrived.

Mr. Nicholson said there might be some misunderstanding. It was known to the President but not to the assessors that a precipe to postpone the hearing of the matter to the 9th October was signed by the solicitors representing the parties and submitted to His Honour, but it was not thought fit to adjourn the matter by precipe. He communicated His Honour's decision to the other solicitors but it was quite possible Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga were not able to attend. He (Mr. Nicholson) desired an adjournment because he was not in a position to proceed with the matter that day. It had been considered desirable by those who advised the Government that certain other evidence should be produced in addition to that produced before the Special Collector. That evidence was not yet quite ready. It would be desirable that the procedure of the Court should be settled before the case was taken.

The President in answer to Mr. Nicholson said the claimant was in the position of an appellant, Mr. Nicholson had experience of cases under the Land Acquisition Act in the High Court and the claimant here was exactly in the same position as in the High Court.

Mr. Nicholson: He is in the position of an appellant and therefore to some extent in the position of a plaintiff and can produce evidence?

The President: Certainly. He has produced his case to the Collector, who made an award to which he objects and the appellant has now to show that the Collector was wrong and on what grounds he objects to the award and must place evidence before us.

In reply to a further question the President said that if the parties agreed that certain evidence taken before the Collector could be put in as an exhibits it could be done, but if any party objected the Court would have to go into the evidence before them.

Mr. Bhaishanker appeared at this point and on the application of Mr. Brown agreed that the two cases should be consolidated.

Mr. Nicholson said he understood the procedure would be that the claimant would produce his evidence, if the evidence recorded before the Special Collector was not admitted; then the Improvement Trust would produce such evidence as they might have and afterwards Government, if necessary, would go into their evidence. He understood the position of Government was to hold the balance between the two contending parties. The award of the Collector must be supported as the Collector sets a price which was probably between that set on the property by the claimant and by the Improvement Trust.

The President: We cannot give less than the Collector has awarded. So that if the Trust when before the Collector, held that the property was worth less than the Collector has awarded, they cannot continue: that point here. To a certain extent they have to drop their case. The Trust and the Government seem to me to be here on very much the same footing and they both must support the Collector's valuation. They are both interested in fighting against the claimant's valuation. The President added that the Government and the Trust should come to some arrangement in regard to contesting these cases.

Mr. Brown: The arrangement has been that the Advocate-General holds a brief for both.

Mr. Nicholson: That will be, no doubt, the arrangement. I don't think there will be any conflict between Government and the Trust, but Government may like to put their case in a different way from that of the Trust. The Government officials may have a different method of valuation, and it is quite possible that their method may receive more consideration than the method of valuation adopted by the Improvement Trust.

The procedure having been settled the question of postponement was considered. Mr. Bhaishanker observing that he was not ready to go on.

The President, explaining why he had not been able to consent to a postponement because of a precipe, said that Court was constituted differently from the High Court. They all had their business to attend to, and they made their arrangements more than forty-eight hours in advance. If they were likely to have their arrangements upset by a precipe, they would be very much inconvenienced. He knew very well how precipes were sent round among solicitors in the High Court, and he thought that unless there was some very good reason for postponing a case which was fixed for a certain day, they ought to stick to the arrangement, otherwise he saw no way of getting through the business. There was no reason why the claimant in this case should not be ready to go on. He had appeared before the Collector, and had now to continue the case he brought before that officer.

Mr. Bhaishanker said they thought the Court would only settle the procedure that day, as the tribunal was new to everybody.

The President replied that notice was drawn up two months ago, stating that the case would be heard, and there was no reason for supposing that the Court would either not sit at all or would merely settle procedure. He must insist upon people endeavouring to do their best to stick to the date fixed, otherwise they would find that the tribunal had done nothing. They would be sitting there Wednesday after Wednesday and Saturday after Saturday with nothing ever happening. He thought a fortnight's notice of a postponement was a proper notice to give to gentlemen in the position of the assessors. If that notice were not given, then there must be some good cause for the postponement. He added:—The explanation that the case is not ready, to my mind, is not sufficient reason at all, because the case has been going on before the Collector. It was begun at the beginning of the year, and if the parties are not now ready, it seems to me to show a certain amount of lack of attention in getting up the case.

Mr. Nicholson: I don't know whether the remarks of the Court are in reference to me; but, as I was the solicitor who suggested the postponement, I must say that I don't think the remarks are quite correct. I laid the case before Counsel for advice, and evidence had to be adduced. I received the advice a week ago, and since that time have endeavoured to go through the evidence, but have not been able to do so.

The President: It is Counsel's fault then.

Mr. Nicholson said the land had been taken up, and there was only the question of compensation to be decided. It was the claimant who would suffer, if anybody suffered, by a postponement, and his solicitor said he was agreeable to a postponement.

The President: It may not affect the parties or the solicitors, but it affects the tribunal itself, who surely should have some consideration.

After further discussion, the President postponed the hearing of the case till the 12th October.

Mr. Bhaishanker applied that the amount of the award made by the Special Collector should be paid to the claimant.

Mr. Nicholson contended that as the money had been deposited in court under the Act it could not be paid out.

The President ruled that as the money had been deposited in Court, he could not go into the question of whether the Collector was right or wrong in sending the money into court. Payment was tendered to the claimant, but no attempt was made to receive it. Section 33 stated that when the money had been deposited in Court it must be invested if application were made. He would be glad to pay the money out if he could, because otherwise he would have the trouble of investing it, if the party applied for that to be done. Did Mr. Bhaishanker apply for that?

Mr. Bhaishanker: No, Sir.

The Court then adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th September.

1. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. No Putties, Field Service Cap, or Mess Kit.

2. Members requiring extra tickets can obtain them from the Fort Head-quarters. It will be necessary to present tickets at door.

3. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Fort Head-quarters.
To-day at 8-15 p.m.—10" R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
To-day at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun drill.

4. There will be Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Road Head-quarters only, this week as usual.

5. Major A. K. Leslie takes over the duties of Acting Pay Master from the 28th instant.

6. The following appointment is ordered in No. 1 Company:—Gunner G. M. Murray to be Acting Bombr. in No. 4 Sub-Division.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall. Mr T W Cuffe, presiding. There were present Messrs. James Macdonald, G Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, H G Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula Dr Ismail Janmahomed, Dr K E Dadachanji, Messrs S D Khote and Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

While the weekly statement of births and deaths in different localities of the City was being considered by the Committee, Dr Dadachanji remarked that the mortality had been running high in Mahim, Sewree and Tardeo Districts.

It was resolved to record the statement and to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the high mortality raging in the districts referred to by Dr Dadachanji.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL.

The Committee considered the following report from the Executive Engineer regarding the purchase of kerosine oil for the current year:—

With reference to the standing Committee resolution dated 18th September, I have the honour to report that the experiments were made in the years 1891 and 1900, with oils of different brands and of different flashing points. The results of these experiments have been submitted with my reports dated 5th December 1898 and 9th October 1900, to which reference is solicited. I have had fresh experiments made since the receipt of the last resolution of the Standing Committee with the two following brands of all, that is to say Devales Imperial Brilliant American oil 125° and Russian three accur el50° The results have been practically the same as those reported in my former reports. I am, therefore, of opinion that the proposal to use Russian oil 150° should be abandoned. If, however the, Standing Committee be of opinion that the monopoly in the matter of the Snow Flake 150° oil should be broken the best thing would be to gradually remove the existing burners and chimneys and replace them by other burners and globes suitable for 125° oil. As stated in my previous reports the probable cost of replacing all the burners and the globes would be about Rs 4,500 At the same time it may be pointed out that the extra annual cost of lighting the existing 1,740 lamps in the city would be about Rs 2,158 but a much better light viz., 12·22 candle power would be obtained instead of the night candle power now obtained from the Snow Flake oil. It is, however, a question as to whether in view of the electric light being introduced into the city before long any change in the present arrangement of lighting should be made. It would take about three months to completely change all the burners as the full number of new pattern of burners and globes cannot be had in the market. The Standard Oil Company's offer of 4,500 cases is open until to-morrow.

Mr. F. Janmahomed, a dealer in Russian Kerosine oil, in a letter to the Standing Committee stated that he had now in stock about 1,000 cases of the brand known as "3 anchors, and 150° Russian oil and begged to offer the same quantity for supply to the Municipality at Rs. 4-4-2 per case of two tins on the same terms and condition submitted by the last firm of the Standard Oil Company of New York for their lot of 4,500 cases Snow Flake 150° American oil. If his rate for the abovenamed small lot of 1,000 cases was accepted by the Committee he could arrange to order out a further quantity by a steamer to arrive in December or January next and for any such further quantity that might be required. A new arrangement regarding the rate would be made. He further stated that the above offer was subject to a reply on that day week.

Mr Haji Usuf Haji Ismail moved and Mr S D Khote seconded that two thousand cases of the snow Flake 150° oil be at present purchased from the Standard Oil Company of New York at the rate quoted by them and that in the meantime the existing burners and chimneys be replaced by other burners and globes suitable for 125° oil.

The Hon Mr Ibrahim proposed as an amendment that only one thousand cases be purchased for the present.

The amendment was on a division carried by a majority.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

ATTEMPTED COMPULSION TO MARRY.

IN August last Nagji Babaria was convicted by Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of abducting a woman with intent that she may be compelled to marry him against her will, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused appealed from the decision, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe disposed of his appeal at the Appellate Side on Tuesday.

In his finding the Sessions Judge remarked that the accused was charged with abducting Bai Ganadi, a young woman about 25, the daughter of Lunja Hira and Bai Nathi, Bhils of the village Brinkhedda under Dohad in the Panch Mahals. Accused was the son of the Mukhi of the village. Ganadi had been married. Her first husband died last cold twice married. After his death the accused, through one Abji Mulla, made to her father an offer for Ganadi's hand, but the proposal was declined, and Ganadi was re-married with another man of the same name as accused. Ganadi and her husband lived with her parents. In the same house also lived Jokhia, a boy of about 10, the little orphan nephew of Ganadi's father. On the 9th May last Ganadi's husband went on a visit to his father. Lunja went off to the river water his cattle to and Ganadi, Nathi and Jokhia were therefore in the house alone. Suddenly, soon after noon, the accused, accompanied by six other men, relatives of his, swooped down upon the house, dragged off Ganadi against her will and by main force, and carried her off to a grove near the river, where they sat round her all night. She was invited to marry the accused, but refused to do so. In the morning the offenders were taking her off to the hills, when they were scared by the approach of some men. They ran away, and Ganadi returned

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Bundles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 55, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & Co., LD., IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES, BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT? But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERTS TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION, CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL TELEPHONE No. 988.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A.B.C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude, PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers. ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GRAND DRAWING OF "DIAMOND JUBILEE" Prizes, Rs. 5,000.

THIS interesting event took place on SATURDAY evening, the 14th instant, under the Art Union Principle, at Messrs. ARDESHER & Co.'s rooms, No. 178, Dharamtalla Street, at which our representative was present, and to judge by the thoroughly representative character of the large gathering, which assembled to witness the Drawing, it was abundantly clear that the proceedings had the full appreciation of the public.

On the evening previous our representative had witnessed the examination, or check, by a Committee (formed from among the purchasers of the articles advertised by the enterprising firm) of the wads corresponding to the number of the Tickets sold, which were afterwards, placed in a wooden box locked and sealed with the private seal of one of the members of the Committee and the Key entrusted to the care of another gentleman.

On the night of the Drawing the box was opened and the seals broken in full view of the entire assemblage, and the wads numbering about 6,500, were placed in a revolving Barrel, the prize wads being similarly bestowed in another Barrel.

Such of the Ticket-holders, who may have been doubtful as to the possibility of their Tickets not being in the Barrel, were invited by Mr. Ardesher to write their own numbers on blank wads (ready to hand) and to place them in the Barrel with their own hands, with the proviso that they would be allowed only one chance per Ticket, i. e., in the event of the original and duplicate both drawing prizes, only one prize, the first drawn, would be allotted to the holder concerned. There was, however, no response to this invitation, and the Drawings blithely proceeded from the two Barrels, one containing (as above shown) wads with printed numbers, and the other being the custodian of the 523 wads representing the allotted prizes. The two Gentlemen Drawers, (Volunteers from among the audience) were relieved by fresh couples at short intervals thereby affording complete satisfaction to one and all present on the occasion as to the fairness which characterised the entire proceedings.

The first prize of Rs. 1,000, Ticket No. 782, was won by Babu Tulsi Dass Dey, of No 44-46 Simla Street, Calcutta, and the second one Rs. 500, Ticket No. 5355, was drawn by Miss Dosabai Ardesher Baructha, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, the remaining 521 prizes being absorbed by as many people scattered throughout the Peninsula.—"Evening News" Calcutta, 16th Sept., 1901.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Final Judgment.

(At 2-45 p.m.)

189-01—Roughton and Byrne—The Bombay Tramway Company, Ld. vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Tnakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sidutbrai Soojunrai—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Bombay and Central India Mutoscops Company, Ld. and reduced—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Company, Ld, and reduced—Petitioners.

Long Causes.

450-01—Bhaishanker and K—Jamnadas Morarjee vs Morarji Lalji and others—P G S and M and M D and J.

333-01—Payne G S and M—Morarji Lalji vs Rowji Premji and another—M D and J and P G S and M.

222-01—Craigie L and O—Tricumdas Mills Co vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakurdas and Co.

289-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Dossabhoy Furdoonji Guzder—Unwalla and V.

375-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Mantook vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M.

272-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Soondersath Dhanath Khote—Thakurdas and Co.

333-01—In person a pauper—Apolonia vs J A D'Souza and others—Sorabjee and J.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and another—R P Mehta.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peera Mahomed and others—Matubhai J and M. and Payne G S and M. For postponment.

2353-9355-01—Caitnis and M—Balkrishn Ramkrishna Chole vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co—Ardeshir H D and Co.

434-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co, Ld, vs Lakhmidas Khimji Vasu and another—Mulla and M.

229-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and another vs Baboo Sashi Bhooean and another—R N Motabhoy.

567-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Issuf Mahomed Sulleman vs W G Hall—Crawford B and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab, a brisk rise at Bhavnagar, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, and Aurangabad and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Delhi, Jeypore and Deesa, southerly at Madras and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum and Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 15° in excess of normal in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Surat, Malegaon and Cuddapah and the minimum 12° in defect at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° and the lowest 69° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are less cloudy than what they have been for the last few days.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cawnpore (2·50") over an inch at Jubbulpore, and light to moderate showers in Ceylon, Malabar, Mysore and at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Secunderabad, Raipur, Saugor, Indore, Jhansi and Allahabad.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Rajputana, but it is of little or no importance. A slight monsoon gradient exists on the Malabar Coast where local showers are likely. In the North-West Provinces the weather is yet slightly unsettled and local rain is probable.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 24th Sept.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·785
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Direction of wind* ..... W. WSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	183
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·81
" year	74·93
Additional fall of rain up to 1 / a.m. of 25th Sept	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 14th September, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Sept 1901— G I P R system...	1,41,122	3,05,733	3,983	4,51,138
I M R do ...	66,215	63,707	1,215	1,27,837
Total....	2,07,337	3,69,440	5,198	5,81,975
Actuals for corresponding week ending 15th Sept 1900— G I P R system..	1,49,065	2,87,613	5,695	4,42,373
I M R do ...	35,445	77,579	3,105	1,16,127
Total	1,84,508	3,65,192	8,800	5,58,500
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	−4,643	+18,120	−1,712	+ 11,765
	+27,472	−13,872	−1,890	+ 11,710

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS PIANOS.

COLLARD AND COLLARD PIANOS.

GEBRUDER KNAKE PIANOS.

and Pianos by other First Class Makers.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ZYGOURAS—September 25, at 18, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Aleni, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs A Zygouras, aged 4 months and 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MALDEN—September 22, at Fort St George, Madras, the wife of Rev C H Malden, Garrison Chaplain, of a daughter.

RAMSAY—September 15, at Shedden Hall, Ootacamund, the wife of Major-General H M Ramsay, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ELSWORTHY—September 18, at Vizagapatam, suddenly Cyril Douglas Brockman, the dearly loved and only child of W Edward and Maude Elsworthy, aged 1 year and 5 months.

SALANSON—September 20, at Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, the dearly loved son of Emma and Alphonse Salanson, aged 7½ years.

KEMP'S LIST.

PORTABLE MEDICINES IN THE FORM OF PERFECTLY SOLUBLE PILLS AND GRANULES.

We describe one hundred and forty various combinations in our List, embracing all those in general use. We specially recommend our Tonic Liver Granules, and Vegetable Laxative Pills.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901.

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

THE Australian papers received more comprehensive telegrams than the Indian journals concerning the lamentable death of President McKinley. The mail brought issues containing telegrams from New York and Washington up to the 9th instant three days later than the English mail left London. The assassin, who was found guilty yesterday and will doubtless be sentenced to electrocution to-day, appears to have been a homicidal maniac. Attending anarchical lectures and reading anarchical literature seem to have fired his desire to be up and doing something to carry anarchist principles into effect by killing a king, and failing royalty, a president. Naturally for such a rascal he blames a woman—Miss Emma Goldman, an anarchical lecturess—with having put unhealthy ideas in his head; and the only attempt he makes to excuse himself is that misfortune having made him morose and envious, he readily endorsed her dictum that all rulers should be exterminated. He will not admit the existence of any plot or that he had any accomplices—merely this, that he went to Buffalo with a vague intention of doing something heroic in the cause of anarchism, and that the desire to shoot the President seized him three days before the occurrence and became irresistible. In carrying out the diabolical project, it is not possible to believe he had no accomplices. His stepmother, interviewed, stated that Czolgorz was a discontented man, too weak to work, and a great coward. He was not the man to undertake so terrible a task single-handed. And there is other presumptive evidence in confutation of his story. According to a statement made by Detective Ireland, an Italian immediately preceded Czolgorz at the reception and stood before the President until Ireland touched him to cause him to move on. The assumption is that the leisurely movement of the suspicious Italian was by design to permit Czolgorz to make ready his revolver, and probably such was the case. It may be observed that carrying a handerchief in his hand was an unusual manner in which to approach the President. But America is a free country; and the fact that his left hand was covered by his handkerchief occasioned no comment. It was a hot day, and many of those present are stated to have made free use of their handerchiefs and had them still in their hands when saluting the President. This rendered Czolgorz's manœuvre unremarked and made it quite easy for him to conceal the weapon. He denies any connection with the anarchists at Paterson who sent Bresci to Italy last year to assassinate King Humbert. The police, however, do not accept this statement, and, when last advices left, were endeavouring to search out the existence of a plot. The whole of the time the President was at the Exhibition Czolgorz was in his close neighbourhood; but there was always such a great concourse of people that he feared the least suspicious movement would have led to his arrest, and that he would be deprived of the opportunity of killing Mr. McKinley. Eventually, according to the assassin's confession, he entered the Temple of Music, where the President was to hold a reception, concealed the revolver under his handerchief, and pulled the trigger as he still held the President's hand. The scene is described in the extended report we publish in our news column. A more horrible outrage it is impossible to imagine.

THE MANCHU AND HIS NEW MASTER.

WRITING of the Russification of China, in the "Chronicle," a correspondent declares that nowhere in Eastern Asia have events moved more rapidly during the last decade than in Manchuria; and nowhere have greater changes and more significant silently taken place in the same interval. It is only ten years ago that the Muscovite trader Michaelov, making a first attempt to open up the commerce of the Sungari river, was murdered there by the natives. To-day, Russian gunboats patrol this magnificent waterway, the Russ is master of the country, and the former dependency of the Middle Kingdom is, in all but name, an appanage of the Tsar's Empire. The Manchus seem quite reconciled and although they would have preferred to be left alone they do not dislike the Russ. Manchus were never Chinamen at heart and all the manners and customs of the Chinese were irritating to them. The writer quotes several illustrations to show how the Manchu is quick to appreciate the difference between the Chinaman and the Russian. In the matter of Manchu dislike for convention and social restraint they are known to have rebelled at the absurd ceremonialism and extravagant requirements of Chinese etiquette, the writer recounts a conversation he had with an old Manchu trader. "The Russ," he said, "is an easy man. Look at the difference. When I used to encounter the Chinese Governor I was obliged to go down on my knees—so; bend forward with my hands—so; and knock my head on the ground—so." The old fellow accompanied his remarks by mimicking the compulsory kotow reverence which is made to every high official. "Now," he resumed, "when I pass the Russian Commandant I simply touch my cap and say 'Strastwutye! Good Harosho'" The "Chronicle's" correspondent does not assert that there are no Machus who think otherwise, and hold—to use the locution of the country—that the Russ is "putting his hands in his neighbour's cooking pot." But as one remarked, quoting a pithy Mongol proverb, "When the dog cuts off with the mutton, it will not do to throw after him the pot as well." So extensive is Russia's hold over Manchuria that not a solitary Chinese official or representative is to be found between the Amur and Girin, a distance of seven hundred miles. A Muscovite functionary is to be found in the place of every one of them. A Russian tax-collector receives the imposts due from traders crossing the Korean border, and issues the permits required by the owners of carts that carry flour and grain and provisions from Ninguta to the district beyond the former boundary line. At Girin a Russian officer is in command of the inland naval docks, a Russian constructor is in charge of the Chinese ship-building yards, and a Russian gunboat commands the shallow river passages north and south. Russian soldiers police the cities. In place of Chinese there are now Russian bazaars in charge of Russian market keepers; market tolls are paid to Russian overseers and Russian money is the medium of exchange. All that is left to remind the visitor that China once governed is the knee-deep sand in the streets. We are assured that the Muscovite dominance in Manchuria is no longer limited to administrative management of a large part of the country and military supremacy. It is extending itself to commercial control and industrial pre-eminence. Rapidly and surely the Russians are getting into their hands every undertaking that gives promise of future profit and remunerative development hereafter. Russian engineers are draining large tracts of land which are being leased at exceptionally high rates for tobacco and grain growing. The navigation of the waterways is gradually passing into Russian hands. Wages have risen and the rule of the Russ is found to have profited both trading and working classes and we imagine the return of Chinese Government would be rigorously opposed by the millions. Yet we are asked to believe Russia's stay in Manchuria was only intended to be temporary and that her indignant denial of the reports of the incorporation of Manchuria with the Russian empire were absolutely honest and correct.

THE COLONIES AND VINE CULTURE.

AUSTRALIA and the other colonies which are turning their attention to wine production may derive some useful lessons from an excellent pamphlet written by Sir James Blyth the eminent Essex agriculturist. At the request of the London Chamber of Commerce he has reported on vine culture as its results were to be seen at the Paris Exhibition. The colonists in Australia, Africa and Canada have still a great deal to learn of the theory and practice of viticulture, but if they go about wine production in the proper way there is no reason why the colonies should not easily compete with the wine producing countries of Europe in certain kinds of beverages. At present France is by a long way the leading wine producer; albeit only ten years ago she was but on a level with Italy and Spain. Last year the production in France was about half the total of Europe and much more than a third of the world's yield. The French methods of working the vineyards, Sir James Blyth points out, have changed little for generations. Phylloxera which first appeared in 1861 and caused great loss in Europe, has been combated by the introduction of American stocks invulnerable to the scourge, and the result has been a steady increase of the annual yield of grape juice. It will, perhaps, surprise the connoisseur who imagines that he knows all about wine, as it will undoubtedly astonish the average man, to learn that in France alone the varieties of grape cultivated for wine production number 1,500. After centuries of experience, however, certain varieties have been selected as the most suitable for the class of wine which has become peculiar to a particular district. These varieties may be easily counted. In the Bordeaux district, Claret is produced from six sorts of black grapes, and Sauterne from four kinds of white. The wines of the Burgundy district are produced from even fewer varieties. Red Burgundy is made from two sorts of black grapes and Chablis from two of white. Three varieties of black and one of white are grown in the Champagne district, and in the Saumur district three black and two white varieties have been selected as especially suitable for the conditions of soil and climate. In the first sixty years of the last century the consumption of wine in the United Kingdom was practically stationary at about seven million gallons per year. The reduction of duty in 1860 immediately led to the consumption being doubled. It rose to over fifteen million gallons but it has practically remained at that figure ever since, the existing duty mainly keeping wine out of the reach of the mass of the people. In France it is different; beer and wine are there taxable at the same rates and it is therefore possible for the French people to obtain cheap wine. The beverage might be placed within the reach of the English people at little more than the price of beer if the duty were proportionate to its cost of production. The statements which are so frequently made about the adulteration of wine are largely baseless. Grapes are so much cheaper than any other fruit or substitute in wine growing countries that, says Sir James Blyth, nothing can be gained by adulteration of the lower classed wines known as "vin ordinaire." Any possible addition of foreign matter is stated to be likely for the purpose of improving the apparent vinosity or body of higher classed wines. As to the possibilities before the Colonies in wine production Sir James Blyth looks to Australia to contribute largely in the near future to the total supplies of light wines of the Burgundy and claret types from black grapes, the hock and sauterne types from white grapes and the sparkling wines from both. Canada may also supply some of these wines while New Zealand may be a competitor later on. South Africa may be expected to resume its position as an exporter of wine. We are told that there is no reason why in the future beverages of the port, sherry, and Madeira types should not be abundantly received from those Colonies.

ONE OF INDIA'S GREAT FRENCHMEN

A year ago Mr. S. C. Hill, Director of Records to the Government of India, published a brief account of the life of Major General Claud Martin, in the "Century magazine" of da Martinieres of Calcutta and Lucknow. The materials he collected for this resume proved so extensive and threw such interesting light on the life of the 18th century, alike at the court of the King of Oudh, where General Martin spent the latter years of his life and made the money which he subsequently employed so benevolently, and in Bengal and Madras where the earlier years of General Martin's Indian career were passed, that Mr. Hill decided to publish them in book form. The result is a volume which will take a place alongside Busteed's delightful history of Old Calcutta. It is daintily got up and illustrated and is a veritable mine of information with which future historians will burrow. Claude Martin was a Frenchman who served with distinction under Dupleix in South India against the British, ultimately, when the struggle with the French was over, taking service with Clive. A true soldier of fortune he brought himself to notice by the courage he displayed when in charge of a party of surrendered Frenchmen on a voyage from Madras to Calcutta. He afterwards served in the siege of Seringapatam and was eventually placed in charge of the arsenal under the King of Oudh at Lucknow. It was in this latter post that he amassed the fortune of forty lakhs of rupees, the greater portion of which he left to charities. The picture of the old soldier's life in Lucknow is curiously interesting. Here he became a great power with the weak old native ruler. He had the purchasing of the ordnance, the profits of importing European articles of luxury for the Court, besides the financing of loans, and such private speculation as the growing of indigo, then a new industry in Oudh. The profits of the arsenal alone have been placed at three lakhs of rupees a year in addition to the nominal pay. As he held this appointment, therefore, for more than twenty years, the extent of his savings is consistent with the barbaric state in which he lived and the princely hospitality he practiced. The old gentleman had at least three native wives and an army of retainers. His two houses were fortified palaces with wonderful underground retiring rooms and river balconies, for the hot weather, filled with valuable pictures and other works of art collected with industrious zeal and without regard to cost. His contemporaries all spoke of him as a man of honour. And there is no doubt that he acted on many occasions as the recognised political agent in the dealings of the East India Company with the ruling family of Oudh. Whatever his faults may have been, Mr. Hill has succeeded in proving that he was kindly, courteous and liberal in the extreme. And the story is one that cannot fail to be read with interest by every one whose lot is cast in the territories where the principal actor in it passed his days.

COMMANDER WARDEN has been appointed Assistant Director, R. I. Marine.

THE transport Aurania, with the Boer prisoners on board, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th October.

MAJOR J. STRACHEY is expected back in Calcutta in November to rejoin his post as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the formation of two additional companies of the Madras Railway Volunteers, one at Bezwada and the other at Waltair. The proposal to form a separate battalion for the Coast Section of the Madras Railway from the East Coast Rifle Volunteers has been negatived.

MR. H. WHEELER, C. S., on return from furlough in November, will officiate as Junior Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, Mr. Stevenson-Moore becoming Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and Mr. C. G. Allen succeeding Mr. Lyon as Director of Land Records in Bengal.

A CALICUT correspondent writes:—"The Small Cause suit brought by a local Mahomedan against the Central Nazar of the District Court for the recovery of an alleged loan, was thrown out on Friday by the District Munsiff, the defendant having satisfactorily established that he was not in Calicut on the day of the alleged transaction. Thousands of Brahmins and others gathered on the Court premises every day of the trial, and it was alleged in evidence that the suit was an outcome of a caste dispute among the Brahmins.

UNDER the new scheme for the police administration of the Punjab, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India, a third Circle is to be created, or rather restored, and Mr. Sydney Smith, Assistant-Inspector-General of Railway Police, Punjab, will in all probability be promoted Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the third Circle being succeeded on the Railway Police by Captain Denny, District Superintendent of Lahore. It is on the board that Mr. Hastings, the able Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Frontier Circle, may be absorbed in the new frontier administration; but in any event there will have to be a redistribution of districts in the Deputy Inspector-General's charges, when the frontier is separated.

AN instance of the eagerness with which Punjabis seek advanture is to be found in the last Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab. The military authorities in South Africa, in February 1901, sent out to India an urgent request for veterinary assistants for active service, but none could be spared. It was then suggested that some students might volunteer from the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. No sooner were volunteers asked for than 33 out of 58 students offered themselves. A special examination was held, and 30 out of the 33 students were given a certificate which enabled them, to their great delight doubtless, to proceed to the scene of war.

THE export trade of Calcutta by sea during August exhibited a small decrease equivalent to one cent. in value, the total value amounting to 462 lakhs. There was a considerable decrease in shipments of tea, which were less by over nine millions lbs. weight with a corresponding fall in value of forty-eight lakhs. A portion of this decrease is the result of direct shipments from Chittagong, which in the past months amounted to over three millions pounds. The falling off in shipments of hides and skins continues: the shrinkage in value was over twelve lakhs. Under grain and pulse and in lac there was also a reduced trade. Exports of oil seeds were on a considerably large scale, amounting in total value to seventy-two lakhs, or an increase of forty-nine lakhs.

THE "Irish Times" announces the death of Mr. Justice Murphy, of the Irish Supreme Court, at the age of seventy-five. During his career deceased appeared in almost every famous case of the last thirty years. He prosecuted on behalf of the Crown in the Phœnix Park murder trials; he sentenced Dr. Cross, the wife poisoner, to death; and during the Land League times he was much in evidence.

A YEOMAN'S LETTERS.

IT is claimed that in "A Yeoman's Letters," (Simpkin Marshall and Co.) Mr. P. T. Ross, late a Corporal in the 69th Sussex Company of Yeomanry, has written the liveliest book about the War which has yet appeared. Whatever amusement can be extracted from a tragic theme will be found in his vivacious "Letters." He seems to be one of those high-spirited and versatile young men who notice the humorous side of everything, and can add to the jollity of a company by a story, a song, an "impromptu" poem, or a pencilled caricature. His book is illustrated by himself. We cannot say that his drawings have any artistic merit; but they make one laugh, and thus serve their purpose. They do something more than this, for they bring home the realities and miseries of life in the camp and on the march even more vividly than the letterpress. The author enlisted in the "dark days" of 1899, and his first experience of South Africa was at Maitland Camp:—

"This place is a perfect New Jerusalem as regards Sheenies, every civilian about the camp appearing to be a German Jew refugee. They have stalls and sell soap, buns, braces, belts, &c., and so forth. Every now and again a big Semitic proboscis appears at our tent door and the question, "Does anybody vant to puy a vach," is propounded."

By the end of May the Company had reached the Vaal River—a unit in the swarm of horse, foot, and artillery moving towards Johannesburg. After the occupation of Pretoria, the men were marched up and down the country, covering enormous distances, and sharing in many minor engagements. Here is a little picture of General Mahon, and a characteristic story of him:—

"The night we stopped outside Pretoria before coming out this way our curiosity was roused by suddenly hearing three hearty British cheers from some lines not far from ours. On making an inquiry as to the cause of this outburst of feeling, we were informed that the Battalion had just received the news that their Adjutant, who was absent on leave, had been made a prisoner by the Boers. Of course, some officers, especially the Regular ones who have seen previous service, are decidedly popular, our present General—'Mickey' Mahon—being an instance. There is no gold lace or cocked hat about him. He is, in attire, probably the strangest figure in the campaign. Picture to yourself a square-built man of middle age, wearing an ordinary brown cap (not a service one), a khaki coat, with an odd sleeve, breeches, and box-cloth gaiters, carrying a hooked cherry-wood stick, and smoking a briar, and you have General Mahon.

"And now listen to this little story about him. A few days ago a Tommy was chasing a chicken near a farm on the line of march. Suddenly the cackling, fluttering, feathered one dashed in the direction of a plainly-dressed stranger. 'Go it, mate; you've got un!' yelled the excited Tommy, 'then, to his horror, he recognised the General, and, confused tried to apologise. 'Not at all,' said the Chief, and helped him to kill the bird. Then, telling him if he liked he could take it to his Colonel, and say the General had helped him to kill it, he sauntered away.

"His favourite corps is the I. L. H., and he seems quite pained when they miss an opportunity of obtaining good loot, which once or twice they have done, owing to a stringent order from someone else against it."

The author shared, of course, in the hunt for De Wet, and in the course of his travels entered a good many farm houses (the Sussex Company seems to have contained a fine lot of fowl losters), but never found the "good man" at home. This, he says, was the usual scene:—

"Farmhouse of a humble order. A few timid Kaffirs loitering around, also a few fowls and slack-looking mongrels. Gentlemen in Khaki rides up, and in the door appear two or more round-faced women, wearing headgear of the baby bonnet mode, dirty-faced children in background.

"G. in K.: 'Where is your husband?'

"Women: 'Niet verstand.'

"G. in K.: 'Where is your brother?'

"Women: 'Niet verstand.'

"G. in K.: 'Is he on those kopjes, potting at us?'

"Women: 'Niet verstand.'

"G. in K.: 'Have many Boers been past here?'

"Women: 'Niet verstand.'

"G. in K. (After more interrogatories and more 'Niet verstands'): 'Oh, hang it, good-bye.'

"Woven (in distance): 'Niet verstand.'

"Verily, the 'niet verstand' or 'no savvee' game is a great one out here."

Mr. Ross had been raised to the rank of Lance Corporal early in the campaign, but lost it for having himself shot his horse, which had been condemned as "done," instead of waiting for the Farrier Sergeant to do it for him, that functionary having kept him waiting about in a part of the veldt outside the camp which was strewn with dead horses in all stages of corruption. The scene, with that before the officers who reduced him to the ranks, is graphically and humorously described. Mr. Ross gained promotion to Corporal in a gallant attempt to save Lieutenant Stanley, the Somerset cricketer, who had been badly wounded in an affair, from which it is surprising that any of the little party of Yeomen came out alive:—

"Sir Elliot Lees, the other man, and myself were the only ones left in the donga then, so the Captain, taking hold of poor Stanley by his shoulders, and I his legs, we started, to carry him off as we picked him up he insisted in a voice like that of a drunken man, on somebody bringing his carbine and hat. 'Where's my ride an' hat? Rifle an' hat!' The third man took them and sat. I heard this later. You have no idea what a weight a mortally wounded man is, and the poor fellow was in reality rather lightly built. On we went, stumbling over stones, a ditch, and into little chasms in the earth. Once or twice he mumbled, 'Not so fast, not so fast!' The bullets buzzed, whistled, and hummed by us, missing us by yards, feet, and inches, knocking up the dust and hitting the stones and thorns bushes we staggered through. We, of course, presented a big mark for the Boers, and were not under any covering fire, so far as I am aware. The Captain, who is grit all through soon found it impossible to carry the poor fellow by the shoulders, the weight being too much for him, so I offered, and we changed places, Sir Elliot taking his legs, and on we went, pushing, exhausted, perspiring, and breathless, now and again, for a rest. At last, turning to our left we reached a little bit of cover, thanks to a friendly rise in the ground, and, falling into a kind of deep rut, with Stanley's body on top of me, I waited while the Captain went to see if he could get any assistance. Presently he returned with a Somerset man, and a minute or so later a Fife fellow, a medical student, came up. The former and I then got him on a little farther. After a few minutes' deliberation, the Captain said, reluctantly, 'We must leave him.' We all three asked permission to stay, to which Sir Elliot replied. 'I don't want to lose an officer and three men. Come away, men!' We then moved the poor fellow into a cutting about two feet deep and three feet wide, and arranged a haversack under his head. As we loitered, each unwilling to leave him first, Sir Elliot thundered at us to come on, saying, 'I don't know why it is, but a Yeoman never will obey an order till you've sworn at him.' Then reluctantly we set off in single file."

But the author obtained Sir Elliot's permission to go back, and he reached the dying man, who expired in his presence. Thinking it useless to wait by the corpse, he made his way back to his company:—

"I got up, and worked my way along by the river bank till compelled to go into the open. I trusted to a great extent to my khaki on the dry grass, and dare say it saved me from making much of a mark, but spotted I was, and from the right and left the bullets came very thick and unpleasantly close. For about a mile I was hunted on the right and left like a rabbit. At first I ran a little, but was done, and soon dropped into a staggering walk. After a while I came on Dr. Wilford and his orderly behind some rocks, just coming out, but when he heard my news he turned back, and, as I refused to use his horse, which he offered me, at my request rode off, and got potted at a good deal."

Mr. Ross paints his illustrative passages in crude purple. Where the colour should be he uses the inoffensive dash:—

"Our friend, 'Nobby of the Borderers,' visited us last night. I don't think that is his real name, and am not anxious to know. To us he is, and always will be, 'Nobby.' He was tired, having been on the kopjes for the best part of the day, but interesting as ever.

'Art thou weary, art thou langwidge?'

'That's a hymn, ain't it?' he queried with the air of a man of knowledge. We replied in the affirmative, and then, curious to hear his religious convictions, asked him about them. 'Yes, I believe in religion' said Nobby, 'I was confirmed and converted, or whatever it is, some time ago. And I tell you, since I've been out 'ere in this war I've felt certain about Gawd. Spion Kop and Pieter's 'ill made yer think, I can tell yer.' And then waxing wrath about certain of his comrades, he inveighed thus: 'And yet there's some —— ——fellers in the reg'ment 'oo will——say there ain't a Gawd. But those —— —— —— beggars are always —— —— arguing about every——thing.' If Mr. Burdett-Coutts wants any corroboration in respect to his exposure of the inner working of certain Military hospitals, let him apply to Private 'Nobby' of the Boarderers. He was an enteric patient at No. 1 Field Hospital, Modderspruit, and the tales he tells of his own uncared-for sufferings, and the even worse ones of comrades, show, alas, that the hospital can and does often, contain as well as kind, self-sacrificing, skilful doctors, doctors and medical orderlies who are brutal, selfish, and absolutely callous. He speaks well of the nurses. I am glad to say."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER TRAIN WRECKING.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Lord Kitchener wires from Pretoria to-day that the raiding force of Boers in Natal appears to be returning to the East and North-East.

Since the 16th instant, 45 Boers have been killed and wounded, and 328 made prisoners or surrendered.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A "Times" telegram from Newcastle says that Botha has been inactive since Gough's reverse.

The Buffalo and the Tugela rivers are flooded, which prevents any serious invasion of Natal.

It is reported from Ladysmith that the Boers have derailed ten trucks between Standerton and Volksrust and that six men and thirty horses have been killed.

(The Executive Committee of the Army League have issued, on behalf of that body, a protest on the subject of the derailing of trains in South Africa. The Transvaal Republic, it is pointed out, has now been annexed in the fullest sense to the British Empire for more than a year, and yet at a short distance from the headquarters of our Government in Pretoria a train is derailed and a brilliant young officer is fouly murdered and military men of humbler rank shot, ill-treated, or robbed, and women also waylaid, assassinated, or plundered. The Committee protest against the continuance of methods which are a direct encouragement to guerilla warfare. They ask whether Boer citizens were placed on the trains in the vicinity of Boer Commandos as hostages, and, if not, why? Are members of "the Bond" placed under guards armed with loaded revolvers beside them on every train that can by any possibility be attacked, and if not, why? Have any methods been adopted to convince, by deeds, not by proclamations, the bandits now in the field, that, if a train be derailed, their own political and social friends will be the first to perish? If not, they suggest that any members of the Cabinet, who have leisure or inclination to look after the affairs of the Empire at present, should meet together forthwith and promulgate their intention to at once adopt the methods which every other nation has adopted under similar conditions. The General must know what effective measures were taken to stop attacks on trains in 1870-71. Why had they not followed or improved on them during the last year? The Committee call attention to some of the orders issued by General Sherman in 1864. These orders the Committee go on to say, were good enough for Confederate swashbucklers a year before the fall of Richmond. Why should not similar orders be good enough for Boer swashbucklers a year after the fall of Bloemfontein and Pretoria? In fact, the very essence of guerilla warfare are vigour, severity, destruction, and surprise. The history of all ages and countries proves that the methods of Sherman and Moltke, and those methods alone, can stop guerilla warfare. Finally, they ask—(a) Is the Government aware of Sherman's orders as to guerillas and "derailers," and if not, why not? (b) If the Government knows the customs of war as to guerillas and derailers, why have rules not been enforced long ago?

A COMMAND FOR THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed to command the third Army Corps at the Curragh.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese letter of apology for the murder of the Japanese Chancellor, Sugiyama, at Peking, is couched in the most respectful terms, and attributes the integrity of the situation in the Orient to Japan's attitude.

The "Times" says that the exchange of messages between Kwanghsu and the Mikado will perhaps prove of greater importance than more ostentatious performances.

The article endorses Kwanghsu's just tribute to the conduct of the Japanese troops at Peking and the wise moderation of the Government, whose manly and statesmanlike action is a remarkable contrast to that of the great Powers. China could not find a better guide to the path of reform than her old neighbour.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

The Shamrock II allows the Columbia forty-three seconds.

THE LOSS OF THE COBRA.

The body of a whale terribly injured has been found in the Wash, and it is suggested that it was struck by the Cobra.

THE TRIAL OF CZOLGORZ.

Czolgorz, the assassin of President McKinley has been found guilty of murder and will be sentenced on Thursday.

LADY CURZON'S MOVEMENTS.

Lady Curzon will leave for India on the 26th instant.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

[Sir James Rennell Rodd has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Rome.

Sir James Rennell Rodd; K.C.M.G.; created 1891; C.B., C.M.G.; Secretary of Legation at H.M.'s Agency and Consul-General in Egypt since 1894: born 9th November 1858; son of late Major James Rennel Rodd; married Lilias, daughter of late J. A. Guthrie, Craigie, Forfar, 1834. Educated a Haileybury Coll.; Balliol Coll, Oxford (B.A.); Newdigate Prize, 1880. Attach-Diplomatic Service, 1883; to Berlin, 1884; to Athens, 1888; 2nd Secretary to Rome, 1891; to Paris, 1893; in charge of British Agency at Zanzibar throughout 1893; present at actions at Pumwani and Jongeni, 1893; received medal with 2nd Witu clasp; transferred to Cairo, Mar. 1894, acting Agent and Consul-General on various occasions; special envoy to King Menelik, Mar. 1897, mission to Abyssinia; C.B. 1897. At an early age he entered the diplomatic service, and has already enjoyed most of the plums of the diplomatic profession in its secretarial phase, having been attached to the embassies at Berlin, Athens, Rome, and Paris, and it was when he was in Berlin as the popular private secretary of Sir Edward Malet that he won the favour of Empress Frederick; and when the Emperor Frederick died, it was Mr. Rodd whom his sorrowing widow selected to write the biography of her illustrious husband. His publications include: Prose—Frederick, Emperor and Crown Prince: Customs and Lore of Modern Greece; verse—Poems in many Lands; Feda and other Poems; The Unknown Madonna; The Violet Crown; Ballads of the Fleet.

DALZIEL'S Paris correspondent states that the wholesale collapse of the men engaged in the Western manœuvres in France is said to be due to the fact that most of them are young, untrained soldiers; but in face of this explanation the fact is not denied that two regiments have 50 per cent. of their strength incapacitated, while many more have from 200 to 300 men each on the sick list. The correspondent of the "Petit Journal" says that the display of the 18th Army Corps is lamentable, both as regards physique and discipline, the officers being disgusted with the men under their charge. Other correspondents agree that the manœuvres have been a hopeless muddle, and that the ignorance of tactics and strategy displayed on both sides is pitiable.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MR. MACLEAN'S REPORT.

JUBILEE YEAR OF TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Mr. Maclean's report on the Administration of the Indian Telegraph Department during the past year is issued. It shows that in this, the Jubilee year of the Telegraphs in India, the earnings are the highest on record while the number of messages carried has grown to the enormous total of five and a half millions. The revenue earned was over a crore of rupees, of which 44 lakhs are clear profit, giving the handsome return of 6 1-4 per cent. on the capital outlay. No less than eleven thousand miles of wire were added to the system last year, making 1,82,179 miles in all, the additions including a new wire from Bombay to Madras, while the use of Wheatstone's automatic instruments has been extended; these instruments at the close of the year working alike between Bombay and Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Bombay and Rangoon, Calcutta and Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon, also Madras and Rangoon, with great advantage to the public, especially as regards the deferred traffic. The automatic system is now in course of installation at Agra and Karachi. The primary batteries in the Calcutta Office have been replaced by accumulators with very satisfactory results. At the close of the year the strength of the signalling staff stood at 4,751, an increase of 269 during twelve months, three hundred soldiers obtaining certificates of proficiency in signalling, and the Department containing more than six hundred efficient volunteers. The report does not give any information regarding the long hoped for reduction in the cost of messages between India and Europe, but it mentions that the rate between Europe and Australia has been reduced to 4.375 francs, which equals less than three rupees per word.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFORDS VS. SOUTH STAFFORDS.

ANOTHER DRAW.

S. W. BORDERERS BEAT ESSEX REGT.

To-day play resulted in yet another draw between the North and South Staffords, neither team succeeding in scoring. The play was closer than that of yesterday, but both the goal-keepers were in requisition more than once. The match will probably be replayed to-morrow.

In another game the South Wales Borderers beat the Essex Regiment by three goals to love, Humphries and Edwards distinguishing themselves for the Welshmen and Brandish goal-keeping well for the Essex.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Dobson, I. M. S., from leave, officiates as Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Gorman continuing to officiate as Medical Storekeeper, Punjab, and Major Sykes, I. M. S., being posted to Regimental employ in the Punjab.

Colonel R. C. Eaton, Principal Medical Officer Poona, proceeds to Naini Tal to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal, vice Surgeon-General Catherwood, deceased, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Swayne, from Meerut, officiating for Colonel Eaton at Poona.

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The provision during the current financial year is sanctioned of stores to the value of three lakhs of rupees to complete the equipment of two British and two Native General Hospitals of five hundred beds each, for the third and fourth divisions of Field Army.

A number of minor recommendations made by the Hospital Stores Committee has received the sanction of the Government of India. Proposals have also been called for with a view to the gradual introduction of electric or gas lighting in hospitals and for the carrying out as funds admit of the recommendations of the Committee relative to the provision of aerated water factories and laundries and for substituting wire gauze door chicks.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Directors of Education, who stayed on at Simla after the Conference to settle details, are now dispersing. Mr. Giles has already left for Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEP. 25.

It has been ruled that free passages are not admissible to Warrant Officers in civil employ proceeding on or returning from sick leave when such leave is taken in conjunction with privilege leave.

It has been decided to permit the Commanding Officers of Native Infantry regiments to increase at their discretion the number of promotions to ranks of Lance Havildar, Lance Naik and Lance Duffadar to the extent necessary to replace N. C. O.'s in regimental employ.

Major A. B. M. Churchill, 9th (Eastern) Division Garrison Artillery, now at home, becomes Brigade-Major, R. A., at Gibraltar.

Major-General Westmacott, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Major Pinney, arrives here on the 6th proximo on a week's visit.

Mr. F. Olford, R. I. M., has been nominated to succeed Mr. Venn as Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Bengal Government on the latter's reverting to the Indian Marine on the termination of his tenure.

Brigadier-General Hailes, Commanding the Allahabad District, proceeded on short leave to Naini Tal on the 19th, Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, 12th Bengal Infantry, commanding during his absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mullaly, R.E., on return from leave, has taken up his appointment as D.A., Q.-M.-G. for Mobilisation, Captain J. H. Lloyd who has been officiating for him, reverting to his post of Staff Captain.

The Government of India have sanctioned the writing-off of the claims, amounting to close on Rs. 10,000, outstanding against Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp (retired), in connection with the management of the Government Dairy at Umballa.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 23.—Stopfords Brigadier-General, Madras, R. A, from Simla.

Williams, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, The Welsh Regiment, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Furber, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st, K. S. L. I., on leave from Poona.

Murray, Captain, Bombay, The Black Watch, proceeding to South Africa from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 24.—Burrell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, of the Queen's, to join to Rawal Pindi.

Glamis, Colonel, Bombay, R.E., on duty to Poona.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The first ties in connection with the Harris Football Tournament are now completed. To-day's match was between the Black Watch and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The latter beat the former in the Bombay Rovers' Tournament and to-day's play resulted in a walk over for the Highlanders. The following is a description of the play:—Some good play by the Black Watch helped the sphere well in and Campbell made an attempt to head the ball in. Another attack followed, Young centred capitally, and the ball being returned to him he quickly netted. The Black Watch continued on the aggressive and before the game had been in progress ten minutes Aitken managed to beat the goal-keeper and added another goal. Scores:—

Black Watch ..... 2 goals.
Oxfords..... Nil.

The second period was very much a repetition of the first. The 42nd continued to be the aggressors from the start, and the Oxfords getting away gave Scott a call. The attack was easily repulsed and another attempt, not long after, was similarly barren of result, the ball going over the post. The Black Watch renewed their attack and Jameson after a sharp struggle in front of the Oxford goal put the sphere through. A dribble by the right wing temporarily relieved the pressure. A foul against the Highlanders resulted in nothing and little later Aitken added the fourth goal and the fifth followed just before time. Score:—

Black Watch ..... 5 Goals.
Oxfords..... Nil.

The sides were:—

Black Watch—Goal, Bandsman Scott; backs, Smith and Forest; half backs, Scott, Carr, and Melatchie; forwards, Aitken, Brast, Jamieson, Campbell and Young.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Goal, Taylor; backs, Sanders and Lieutenant Weatherby, half backs Clarke, Williams, and Simyns; forwards, Smith Bird, Duddy, Pearse and Biddle. Referee, Mr. Nulty.

POONA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES.

The Ladies' Open Singles in the Lawn Tennis Tournament was completed to-day.

Mrs. Rooth defeated Mrs. Clarkson. The play was of a high class, and those who witnessed it saw some good play. Mrs. Rooth's returns were very hard and low, and it is to her fast play that she owes her victory. Mrs. Clarkson also played an excellent game, and it was hard luck that she did not annex the second set. Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Bainbridge and Miss Muir-Mackenzie all played fine games. The first prize, presented by Sir Richard Westmacott, was won by Mrs. Rooth, while the second, presented by Brigadier-General Blakeely, went to Mrs Clarkson.

THE SANDHURST RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE DRAW.

The following are the results of the draw for the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament, which commences from the 30th instant. Only four teams entered:—

Sept 30th—Welsh Regiment versus Warwickshires.
Oct 1st—Shropshires versus West Yorks.

The finals will be played on the 2nd idem. It is a pity that only four teams entered. Outstation teams appear to have given up competing in this tournament in consequence of their having to bear their own travelling expenses.

WODEHOUSE ROAD STABLES.

THE QUESTION OF NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of this morning I have read with satisfaction Mr. Hale's letter, and am glad to find that a joint stock company is formed for the purpose of providing suitable model stables at Wodehouse Road. The scheme apparently is commendable and desirable. In one of the paragraphs Mr. Hale says: "The specifications provide for a solid brick flooring of the whole area of the stalls and elaborate drainage." Now, Sir, a solid brick flooring of the whole area is extremely necessary for cleanliness but I do not understand what Mr. Hale means by his "elaborate drainage." Does he mean that he is going to provide a complete underground drainage with all the modern paraphernalia of earthenware pipes, syphons, ventilating shafts, etc., etc. If so, I fear he will create in the whole place an abominable nuisance, which by lapse of time, after all the heavy expenses in connection with the completion of the drainage, will become a fruitful source of ailments of various kinds for the number of animals that will be housed in the stables. Let me inform Mr. Hale in time that underground drainage in a tropical place will not do. He may have his idea of the sort of drainage for stables he might have seen in England, but its total adoption here will be a serious mistake. The best thing for such a large and model establishment as Mr. Hale and his company are going to give our city is the introduction of what we call "the dry earth conservancy system," a complete explanation of which I shall be glad to give Mr. Hale. I write this after bitter and costly experience. It is briefly this. Some years ago, when a ward for containing 36 horses was constructed in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals, the local Municipality insisted on the formation of an underground drainage according to their idea and plan and we had to do it "nolens volens," with flushing tanks and what not. We worked it for two or three years, and we found that the underground pipes got every now and then choked up, and, in spite of daily automatic flushing, we could never keep them clean. Gradually the obnoxious gases engendered in and emanating from these underground pipes became a source of disease. Horses that were brought to the hospital for treatment of various other diseases got cured after a lapse of time: but somehow or other they got a sort of fever almost at the time they were fit for discharge as cured of the disease for which they were admitted as impatients. Some careful inquiry was held, and the cause of the fever was traced to the earthenware pipe drains in the ward. The drain was done away with entirely and the dry earth conservancy system was introduced and I am glad to say that, with the removal of the drain, the fever disappeared. Now for the last eight years we have kept up that system in all our wards—even it was adopted in the cattle wards—and the whole hospital compound has since been wonderfully clean and sweet and totally free from any disagreeable smell. Although we generally keep 200 animals on the spot, all the visitors to the institution are greatly struck with the utter absence of any smell. The Municipality were at first unwilling to let us adopt the system, but we have shown by result that it is harmless. Only last week our new Health Officer, Dr. Turner, visited the hospital, and he was highly pleased with what he saw, and entered his remark as follows, in the Visitors' Book:—

"I have been much pleased in visiting the hospital, and was surprised to see such a complete institution, superior to any of the sort I have visited."

So I hope Mr. Hale will halt and think twice before he incurs any expenditure for his so-called "elaborate drainage" in the model stables.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. SHROFF.

25th Sep.

THE BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, last evening, when Mr. K. R. Cama, President, was in the chair. The following presents to the Library were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Madras—Report on the Administration of the great Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1900-1901. From Sydney—Science of Man, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia No. 7 Vol 4, the Honorary Secretary then read a paper on "Note on the Sword-Blade Vow" contributed by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M. A. B. L, of Hatwa, Behar. A vote of thanks to theauthor of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

POONA STEEPLE-CHASES.

WEDNESDAY'S RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The second day's racing in connection with the Steeplechases proved a more successful meeting than the first. The meeting was uneventful, with the exception of one fall, in which "Loyalty," ridden by Courage, came down at the last jump. The course was in excellent condition and the finishes were good. The following are the results:—

The Novice Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, which have not won race value Rs 50 or over. 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs. W I. Allowances—Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant, 8st 11b .....C B Mahomed 1
Mr Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Nasaralla, 7st 3lbs ...Hoyt 2
Mr J P's g a h Vatil, 8st 10lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 8st 11b ...He roo 0
Captain Smyth's b a h Regulus, 7st 8lbs .....Native 0
Mrs Bolleau's g a h April Fool, 7st.....Dhoodi 0

Gallant won easily. 1 1-2 lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min. 10 4-5 secs.

The Arab Pony Trials—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 10st. W I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 1,500 5lbs, Rs 900 10lbs, Rs 200 15lbs, Rs 50 21lbs, (not accumulate). Ponies measured since 31st March 1899 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr K R S's b a h Brigand, 8st 9lbs .....Cowell 1
Mr Moatgomery's b a g Masoor, 8st 8lbs .....Ramshaw 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 8st 4lbs .....Robinson 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's ch a h Defender, 8st 4lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips, 8st 3lbs .....Penton 0
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h The Robber, 7st 5lbs ...Hoyt 0

Brigand won by one length. 1-2 a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 3-5 secs.

The Poona Grand Annual—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and third Rs 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

Mr R W Harter's br aus g The Clown, 11st 10lbs...Scott 1
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, 10st 4lbs.....Lansdowne 2
Mr Montgomery's ch aus g Shareholder, 10st 7lbs Morrison 3
Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowra, 10st .....Robertson 0

Won by 2 1-2 lengths. 1 1-2 lengths between the second and third. Time—4 min. and 37 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Rs 1,300, out of which second receives Rs 200, and third Rs 100. A Handicap Steeplechase for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—About 2 miles, over Pony Steeplechase Course.

Mr Montgomery's ch a h Ruddigore, 9st 13lbs...Morrison 1
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 12st 10lbs..Owner 2
Mr Holmes' br aus m Flight, 9st 4lbs.....Courage 3
Mr W S Antsony's ch aus m Darling, 10st 6lbs Lansdowne 0

Won by two lengths. 4 lengths between the second and third. Time—4 min. 13 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Cup—Winner a cup value Rs 200 presented by H E The Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G C I E, with Rs 100 to second and Rs 50 to third from the Fund. A Welter Handicap for Arab and C B Ponies 14 hands and under. The bona-fide property of officers of His Majesty's Navy and Army or Indian Civil Service. N B—Bona-fide property means that no interest or contingency whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the races. G Rs only. Distance—1-2 mile.

Captain W W James' b ch m Namuna, 11st .....Owner 1
Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 11st 12lbs ...Aga S Shah 2
Captain Graville's b a h Leader, 10st 12lbs .....Owner 3
Mr Green's g a h Boostan, 10st 9lbs .....Capt Bolleau 0
Mr A K Heyland's ch ch h Dictator, 10st 8lbs.....Koo 0
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus, 10st 4lbs.....Capt Jamieson 0
Mr Harry's g a h Midas, 10st 2lbs .....McCausland 0
Mr Wyndham's g a g Twilight, 10st 2lbs.....Heyland 0
Captain Young's ch a g Falconjs, 9st 13lbs .....Hallett 0
Captain A C Roberts' ch a g Gold Mohur, 9st 2lbs Courage 0

Won by a short head. 1-2 a length between the second and third. Time—56 secs.

The Beginners' Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab horses which have not won race value Rs 50 or over. W A reduced 5lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under old measurement 7lbs, new measurement 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's b a c Shahin, 8st 2lbs...C B Mahomed 1
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II, 8st 6lbs .....Nana 2
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's g a h Lion, 8st 5lbs.....Heroo 3
Mr C D's ch a h Carlo, 8st 12lbs .....Penton 0
Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner, 8st 6lbs .....Southall 0
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h White Oats, 8st 6lbs....Soda 0
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's b a h Murzook, 8st 6lbs Ramshaw 0
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Remember, 8st 6lbs...Robinson 0
Messrs J P and S D Mehta's b a h Talisman, 8st 5lbs Oomerkhan 0
..... Ladow.....Hoyt 0

Won by a neck. 1-2 length between the second and third. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

The Selling Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands, entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st, W I. 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. Ponies not won race value Rs 50 10lbs (not accumulated). Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 7lbs.

Messrs G K and D D's b a h Chancellor, 7st 13lbs ...C B Mahomed 1
Mr Green's g a h Farewell, 7st .....Dhondi 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 13lbs Penton } Dead
Do ch a g Hurlingham, 6st 12lbs } Heat
O'Neill }
Mr Jussuff Sheriff's g a h Sultan, 8st 11lbs .....Soda 0
Mr K R S's b a g Orvieto, 8st 10lbs .....Cowell 0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a h Analza, 8st 3lbs.. Heroo 0
Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 6lbs .....Jakoo 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Saeed, 6st .....Kamad 0
Captain A C Roberts' ch a g Gold Mohur, 6st .....Elliot 0

Won by three lengths, 2 lengths separating the second and third (dead heat). Time—54 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF COMPETITIONS.

THE first of the golf competitions in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting began on Monday morning. It was a scratch bogey competition, two rounds of the links, or eighteen holes. The bogey score is 45, or an average of five strokes a hole, but on the first day's play Mr. Pechey was the only competitor who beat the bogey coming in two holes up. Mr. E. F. Nicholson was one hole down; Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Stansfield and Mr. Barr, two holes down; and Mr. Meikle three holes down. On Tuesday morning Mr. Nicholson was the only one who beat bogey, being one hole up on the second round. Mr. Pechey and Mr. Fischer were all even with bogey, Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Meikie, and Mr. Aitken one hole down and Mr. Stansfield two holes down.

The following are the leading scores of the two days' play.

		1st round.	2nd round.	Total on 18 holes.
1	Mr W P Pechey	2 holes up	all even	=2 holes up
2	Mr E F Nicholson	1 hole down	1 hole up	=a'l even
3	Mr P F Fischer	2 do	all even	=2 holes down
4	Dr D MacDonald	2 do	1 hole down	=3 do
5	Mr L Stansfeld	2 do	2 do	=4 do
5	Mr H G W Meikle	3 do	1 do	=4 do
7	Mr Barr	2 do	3 do	=5 do
8	Mr R Aitken	5 do	1 do	=6 do

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnell arrived here this morning.

SUEZ SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 17-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 93 1-4
2 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 64 7-16
Bar Silver..... 26 15-16

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

FULL DETAILS.

[VIA AUSTRALIA, IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.]

LONDON, Sept. 6th.—A reception was held by Mr. McKinley to-day in the Temple of Music, and while he was in the act of shaking hands with a stranger, the latter produced a revolver and fired it point blank at the President. One of the shots pierced the President's left breast, while the other struck him in the abdomen.

HOW THE DEED WAS COMMITTED.

London, September 7th.—At the time of the occurrence President McKinley was holding a reception in the Temple of Music.

His assailant approached the President and offered to shake hands, but almost immediately fired a revolver, which he had concealed in a handkerchief in his left hand.

The President fell back into the arms of a detective who stood near him and asked, "Am I shot?" The assailant would have been lynched by the indignant bystanders had he not been protected by the soldiers and police. It is said that the prisoner's name is Fred. Nieman and that he is of Polish nationality. When arrested he declared that he was an anarchist and that he had done his duty.

The President was conveyed to the hospital attached to the Exhibition grounds, and four physicians were quickly in attendance. The bullet, which entered the left breast, struck against the breastbone, and this was soon extracted. The wound in the abdomen was sewn up, the doctors being unable to discover the bullet.

The crime has caused the utmost horror and the deepest gloom throughout the United States, and has evoked earnest sympathy in Canada with the President and people of America.

MRS. MCKINLEY PROSTRATED.

The doctors have ascertained that the second bullet perforated both walls of the stomach.

Mrs. McKinley, who only recently recovered from a serious illness, was prostrated with grief on hearing the news.

The President's condition was so far regarded as favourable as to allow of his removal to the residence of the President of the Buffalo Exhibition.

The Lord Mayor of London, the Right Honourable Frank Green, has despatched a message of sympathy to America expressing the abhorrence of the citizens of London at the unprovoked crime, and hoping that the President's life may yet be spared.

The London newspapers are astounded at the crime in the face of America's unexampled prosperity and Mr. McKinley's popularity and successful statesmanship.

COURSE OF THE BULLETS.

The physicians report that the bullet which hit the President in the breast glanced off the upper breast bone without penetrating it.

The other bullet penetrated the abdomen 5 in. below the left nipple and 12 in. to the left of the median line. The openings in the walls of the stomach have been closed with silk sutures without damaging the intestines. The other abdominal organs are uninjured.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

At the time of the tragedy Mr. McKinley was standing on the edge of the dais. He was in the best of spirit owing to the heartiness of the greeting he had received from the public.

Czolgorz, amid the dense throng, approached President McKinley, who smiled and extended his hand. Czolgorz brushed the President's hand aside and fired.

A moment of complete silence followed. The President looked bewildered and then turned deadly pale. Then a tremendous commotion arose, and the crowd surged forward with the object of lynching the ruffian.

The men shouted, and the women and children shrieked and tried to escape to the doors fearing a stampede. The soldiers and police made desperate efforts to rescue Czolgorz, whom a member of the secret police, disguised as a negro waiter, had felled to the ground. Czolgorz wrenched his hand free and tried to again fire at Mr. McKinley but was disarmed.

The President walked to a chair and sat down, trying to reassure his inquirers. He declared that he was not badly hurt, and expressed regret that the affair might possibly injure the Exhibition. He begged his friends not to alarm his wife.

WHAT CZOLGORZ SAYS.

The President, seeing Czolgorz struggling, called out,—"Let no one hurt him."

Czolgorz declares that he has no confederates, and says that he decided to commit the deed three days ago. He is quite impenitent, and exhibits no signs of insanity. He asserts that Anarchist lectures and literature prompted him into believing that the present form of government was wrong, and that the best remedy was to kill the President.

Two Anarchists have been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, where the police believe the plot was hatched, and five others at Chicago.

Mr. John W. Griggs, the late Attorney-General, recently begged President McKinley repeatedly to take precautions for his personal safety. Mr. McKinley however refused, and laughingly declared that the Americans were too intelligent and loyal to injure their President.

The Continental Press are horror stricken, but the Socialist organs are silent. The European Royal families, President Loubet, and the Pope have sent messages condoling with Mrs. McKinley.

The Anarchist group at Paterson, 16 miles from New York, disavow all sympathy with the crime.

THE CHIEF ANXIETY.

London, Sept. 8th.—The President's intestines were lifted through an incision which was made and carefully examined, with the result that they were pronounced to be uninjured. The kidneys are also safe.

The chief anxiety is caused by the fear of septic poisoning. One physician has stated that if there is no blood poisoning within 24 hours the chances of recovery will be excellent.

A bulletin which was issued at half past 3 on Saturday stated that the President was resting quietly, there being no change for the worse. The pulse was 140, temperature 102 and respiration 24. The rapidity of the pulse gives no cause for alarm, as Mr. McKinley's pulse was always erratic.

The President asked to see his wife, and she came to the bedside.

Both husband and wife bore up bravely, speaking little and sitting with clasped hands. President McKinley quietly remarked "We must bear up better." Both had tears in their eyes. Mrs. McKinley could not trust herself to speak, but bowed in token of assent and retired from the room.

SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE.

A DELIBERATE PLOT.

Czolgorz is unmarried and is one of a large family living in Cleveland. He is reticent in regard to his past.

A man who immediately preceded the would-be assassin at the reception held the President's hand for an appreciable time. A detective, regarding the action as suspicious, laid his hand on the man's arm until he was well past the President. The police believe that this man was a confederate and are trying to trace him.

The police believe that the plot was a deliberate one, and that accomplices accompanied Czolgorz to Buffalo. Two dynamite bombs have been discovered buried in Chicago.

Mr. McKinley was calm and conscious on Saturday morning, but was drowsy from the effects of the ether administered during the operations on Friday, which lasted an hour.

The bullet which has not been extracted took a downward course and lodged in the muscles of the back. If inflammation appears Rontgen rays will be used to locate the bullet, which, it is believed, can be easily extracted.

A SUSPICIOUS ITALIAN.

Detective Ireland, who was standing opposite Mr. McKinley at the reception, watched Czolgorz approach. Czolgorz is an innocent looking, boyish fellow of 28, and as he came up he was perfectly calm.

An Italian, who preceded him, stayed before the President until Detective Ireland pushed him along. When Czolgorz released the President's hand he straightened himself, and at the same time his face possessed a scornful, contemptuous look. Then he suddenly fired the two shots.

President McKinley remained standing for three minutes. When the ambulance doctor opened his vest and felt around his breast he asked the detective if something just under the skin was not a bullet. When this was confirmed he said, "Well, we've got one anyway," and then fainted.

King Edward was at Homburg, in Germany, and was just on the eve of his departure for Copenhagen when he received the news. His Majesty at once cabled his deepest sympathy with the President, his family and the people of America, and expressing his abhorrence of the dastardly crime.

CZOLGORZ'S ANTECEDENTS.

In the course of an interview, the stepmother of Czolgorz, who shot President McKintley, stated that Czolgorz left his home in Detroit, in the State of Michigan, two months ago and went to Indiana. Whilst there, he wrote stating that perhaps he would never see his family again. The stepmother added that Czolgorz was a discontented man. He was too weak to work, and he was a big coward, afraid of his own shadow.

CONFESSION BY THE PRISONER.

A CRAZE TO KILL.

Under the American law the maximum penalty for the crime committed by Leon Czolgorz is ten years' penal servitude unless the President dies, when, of course, a death sentence can be inflicted.

Czolgorz, since his arrest, has been eating and sleeping well, and has made no inquiries as to his victim's condition. He has signed a confession for the police, and from this it appears that his parents were Russian Poles, who arrived in the United States in 1859. He was educated in the public schools at Detroit, the capital city of Michigan, and of late he had been employed as a wire-worker in the Cleveland Mills.

He had some friends among the Anarchists of the western cities of America, and it is said that misfortune made him morose and envious. What started in his mind the craze to kill was a lecture delivered by a Miss Emma Goldman at Cleveland, in which the lecturess declared that all rulers should be exterminated.

After this Czolgorz went to Buffalo with the vague resolve to do something heroic. The resolution to shoot President McKinley seized him on Tuesday last and was irresistible. He accordingly bought a revolver of ·32 in. calibre and went to the Exhibition.

He states that during the subsequent days he was several times near President McKinley, but there was a great concourse of people, and he was afraid that he would be arrested and would thus lose his chance of shooting the President.

Eventually he concealed the weapon in his handkerchief and waited in the first line of spectators in the Temple of Music facing President McKinley. Czolgorz says that he was so agitated that he trembled till he was right up to the President. He then fired the revolver through the handkerchief with the intention of killing President McKinley.

Czolgorz declares that he is an Anarchist and a disciple of Miss Emma Goldman. He states that he is not in any way connected with the Anarchists at Paterson who sent Bresci to Italy last year to assassinate King Humbert.

According to other advices Czolgosz has admitted that he discussed beforehand with his friends the shooting of the President.

The day was warm, and many persons were wiping their brows with their handkerchiefs, and the assailant was thus enabled to pass unnoticed with his handkerchief in his hand. An examination of the two friends of Czolgorz who were arrested at Cleveland has failed to reveal the existance of a plot.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE.

A FAVOURABLE BULLETIN CAUSES JOY IN AMERICA.

According to the "New York Herald," President McKinley, when unconscious or semi-conscious moans, but when he is conscious he bravely conceals his suffering. He has not enjoyed complete health since he had influenza in 1893, and at one period he showed symptoms of Bright's disease.

When his wife paid her first visit to him after he was wounded the President remarked:—"This is not our first battle, for we have won more desperate ones. Though the conditions are critical we will hope to win now."

Dr. M'Burney, a noted New York surgeon, thoroughly examined the patient on Sunday. He reported that there was not a single unfavourable symptom and not the slightest indication of peritonitis. The bulletins have given rise to general manifestations of joy in America.

THE PATIENT'S STRENGTH.

London, Sept. 9.—President McKinley is assured of absolute rest, the public respectfully keeping at a distance.

The physicians consider that the patient has a good reserve of strength, and that he does not require nourishment or artificial stimulants, only taking water at intervals. His only medicine is digitalis, which is administered for the purpose of quieting the patient's pulse.

Six physicians, including Dr. M'Bur

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT V. WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

YESTERDAY evening the Welsh Regiment, who are the holders of the Cup, met the West Yorkshires in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament. The game was much more interesting than that of the previous evening, but the Welsh, who were considerably the smarter team ran out easy winners. There was a large attendance when the Welsh kicked off against the Bandstand goal. They immediately invaded and though the Yorkshires got away from a scrimmage they were quickly sent back, play being kept for sometime in the Yorkshires' ground. Eventually play was transferred to midfield, whence the Yorks gradually worked up and the Welsh trying to get away with a passing movement among the backs were checked. Immediately thereafter the ball was passed out from the scrimmage by Mason to Walker who transferred well to Logan and the latter passing to Batty he scored after a fine run, about seven minutes from the start. The kick at goal was not successful. On the drop out the West Yorks resumed the pressure, working up to the twenty-five. The Welsh carried the scrimmages, but a kick by Walker kept play in their half for the time being. Then getting it loose the Welsh forwards rushed it down to the opposite twenty-five and Daly getting away brilliantly from a line out and giving a beautiful pass to Jones enabled the latter to run in splendidly between the posts. Watts took the kick, but the try was not improved and the position of the teams was equal. The Welsh immediately renewed the attack and getting hold from a line out the three-quarters passed the ball prettily right across the field, Kent finally being brought down at the corner when on the point of scoring. Following the scrimmage the Welsh were given a free kick which was charged down and subsequently the Yorkshires relieved to half way. A series of exchanges left the advantage with the Welsh and Harper tried to get away but was pulled up for off side. The ball coming loose the Yorkshires dribbled into the other half but were checked before they had gained much ground. Thereafter Jones got hold and travelled away well, finally passing prettily to Richards who scored finely. Williams' kick at goal sent the ball under the bar. The ball was brought back to be scrimmaged immediately on the kick out, and the Welsh rushing away were almost in again, being stopped close to the line. Watts got hold from the pack and passed to Kent who gave to Jones and that player scored the third try for the Welsh. Williams was again unsuccessful at goal. The Yorks, thereafter travelled into the other half where they were checked and half time was announced with the score :—

Welsh Regiment ..... 3 T. (9pts.)
West Yorkshires ..... 1 T. (3pts.)

Resuming the Welsh attacked straightway and in the first minute Daley got off and passing it on the ball was ultimately given to Kent who scored far out. Burge took the kick at goal from a difficult position making a good attempt. The Welsh continued the pressure and the Yorkshire goal was placed in danger by a penalty kick given in a favourable position but the shot went by. Subsequently the Yorkshires gained relief with a dribble to the centre where the ball found touch. From the line out the Welsh backs got away with a passing movement which Walker checked. Daley next started another movement, the ball passing from hand to hand across the ground, Richards ultimately bursting away. He was brought down close to the line and the Yorks rushed it back from the scrum but a kick by Williams returned it into the Yorkshire ground. The West Yorks, however, coming again were able to invade and getting well up the ball was passed out to Walker. He had an opening, but he was tackled before he could get away and the Welshmen taking play back to mid field it remained there about for some time. From a line out a Yorkshireman got away but lost the ball and Harper picking up passed to Jones who put in a capital run to the Yorkshire 25, where he was effectively tackled. The Yorks cleared to half way again but the Welsh backs were too smart for them and intercepting a pass from Alderson they entered the Yorkshire half once more. A knock on checked progress for the moment but directly afterwards they began another brilliant passing movement and Daley handing to Cresswell he scored another try for the Welsh. Watts was this time successful with the kick at goal. The rest of the play to the finish was mainly a repetition of the Welsh tactics the three-quarters shining on several occasions. Their opponents were, however, able to prevent them further increasing their score and in the last five minutes the Yorkshires did some pressing. Logan took a pass well and got off with a good run but he was effectively tackled. Jones next travelled into the opposite half where progress was checked by a pass forward and the Yorkshires subsequently sending the ball back, play was in the Welsh half when the whistle blew. Score :—

Welsh Regiment ..... 1 G. 4 T. (17 pts).
West Yorkshires ..... 1 T. (3 pts).

The teams were :—

WELSH REGIMENT.—Full back, Pte. Climo; three quarter backs, Pte. Richards, Pte. Jones, Pte. Harper and Sgt. Dr. Kent (Capt.); half backs, Ptes. Watts and Daley; forwards, Lieut. Williams, Lce.-Corp Doble, Ptes. Burge, Fowler, Cresswell, Thomas' Holyoak and Daly.

WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—Full back, Pte. Wright; three-quarter backs, Pte. Walker, Pte. Whitehouse, Capt. Logan and Pte. Batty, half backs, Ptes. Mason and Alderson; forwards; Lieut. Pike, Ptes. Askey, Dixon, Egan, Dry, Hutchinson, Smith and Binnington.

Referee.—Capt. Mayne, R. A.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. SHROPSHIRE L. I

This match will be played on the Cooperage this evening. Kick-off 5 p. m. sharp.

The following will represent the Gymkhana: R. E. Stokes-Rees, full back; C. M. Ward, H Dundass, H. P. Hebblethwaite (Captain) and E. L. Bagshawe, three-quarters, J. Scrymgeour and V. Bromley, halves; P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, W. K. Browne, J. E. P. White, Captain Castle, M. S. Scott, T. Hewson and A. Pusher, forwards.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

PLEA OF KLEPTOMANIA.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, before Mr. Cursondas Chablidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Perosha Ruttonji with the theft of a watch valued at Rs 15, and belonging to Edward De Silva, the proprietor of the English Typewriting Company. Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the accused, who, he said, was suffering from a mental disease, in consequence of which he used to pick-up pages of books and such other articles as were of no value or use to him. In November last, he was charged with stealing a cycle before Mr. Slater, an offence he committed under the influence of kleptomania. The accused belonged to a respectable family.

The Magistrate said he was not a great believer in kleptomania.

Mr. Wadia said it was recognised in medical jurisprudence as a disease.

The complainant, in his evidence, said that for the last six months accused had been studying typewriting and shorthand in his class On Monday last, he made off with the watch, which he afterwards sold to a Mahomedan named Joseph Jamal for 3 Rs.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The magistrate said he would believe the accused was suffering from kleptomania so far as his act of stealing the watch went, but he believed he must have been suffering from moneymania since the time he went to sell the watch. From this it appeared to his Worship that the theft was committed with a view to procure money. The accused was ordered to receive ten stripes on his back.

Inspector Jones later on placed the accused before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of stealing a cycle in the month of November last. At that time the case was brought before Mr. Slater who did not punish the accused but liberated him on a bond of Rs. 200 to be of good behaviour. The Police officer asked the magistrate to deal with the accused under the bond. The magistrate said that as under the section on which the bond was taken, it was optional for the magistrate to punish the accused he thought the punishment he had already received was sufficient.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NEW PLAYS AT THE COMEDY AND THE COURT.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES" ON THE STAGE.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

THE promenade concerts at the Queen's Hall are again proving as attractive as they have been in past seasons. With the exception of Saturday night the largest audience was drawn last week by the Tschaikowsky, a fact that is not very surprising, considering that the scheme included three of the Russian master's most popular works, namely, the "Nut Cracker" Suite, the Overture "1812" and the Symphonie Pathetique. Russian music, too, is especially sympathetic to Mr. Wood, who has done so much to make Tschaikowsky's compositions known here. The Beethoven programme, which, on Friday, comprised the "Egmont" and "Leonora No. 3" overtures, and the first symphony, likewise drew a full promenade, curiously enough the Wagner and the so-called "Popular" programmes proved less attractive. Save on Saturday night, when a concert largely devoted to light music drew a crowded house. Dr. Cowen's "Butterfly Ball" and a movement from Moszkowski's "Boabdil" ballet suite, were played early in the evening; and were well appreciated, although the audience reserved their heartiest applause for a magnificent interpretation of the "Tannhauser" overture, transcriptions of a couple of Mendelssohn's "Songs without words," namely, the "Spring Song," and the "Bee's Wedding"—and the orchestral version of the Boccherini Minuet, which, twenty years ago, was played by almost every orchestra, but which comes out again very freshly after a rest. Herr Backhaus, who on Tuesday had played Mendelssohn's G minor concerto performed on Saturday Brahms's Paganini Variations difficult music, but more congenial to him. Not very long ago such a work would have been considered far above the heads of a Promenade Concert audience; but on Sturday the Variations were listened to with the utmost attention and were applauded so enthusiastically that the young German pianist, after three recalls came again to the platform and played as an encore piece Schumann's "Warum"

The London orchestral rehearsals for the Gloucester Festival closed yesterday, and the scene will now be transferred from Queen's Hall to Gloucester itself. Mr. Brewer is doing things very thoroughly this year, and has, even included in his full rehearsal lists "parts" of "Messiah" and "Elijah, which, although they bring to the Festival coffers more than all the rest of the programmes combined, rarely are accorded more than mere choral rehearsal. It is true that even now only a quarter of an hour is to be devoted to each oratorio, but it is hoped this is the thin end of the wedge, and it is, at any rate, something that the principle should be recognised. At Leeds, we believe, Dr. Stanford, following the example of Sir Arthur Sullivan, proposes to hold a full rehearsal of "Messiah" in its entirety; but elsewhere no such costly luxury is indulged in. The Gloucester full rehearsals will continue on Monday, but Mr. Brewer has arranged that the choir, who start work at ten a.m., shall have an interval between 4-30 and 8, and will be dismissed before 9 p.m., the rest of the evening being devoted to orchestral works only. Mr. Brewer, is proud of his singers, all of them West of England vocalists, and at the last full choral rehearsal he declared he could not wish to conduct a finer choir.

The post of Inspector of Music under the Education Department, which has been vacant since the death of Sir John Stainer, has, we learn, been filled by the appointment of Mr. Arthur Somervell. The office is understood to be worth £700 a year, besides travelling and other allowances, and Sir John, who succeeded the late John Hullah in 1883, had as Assistant Inspector Dr. W. G. McNaught. The Hullah regime, which lasted eleven years, was a rather stormy one; for he did not get along at all well with the Tonic Solfaists, where pupils are in the great majority in Board Schools. Stainer, who had no special "fads" and was a man of infinite good temper succeeded better. Mr. Somervell is doubtless equally free from prejudice, and, indeed his name has hitherto been associated with festival, rather than with educational, matters. He is a native of Windermere, was educated at the Berlin High School and at the Royal College, and besides contributing to the Kendal, Hovingham, and Bristol Festivals, he wrote "The Forsaken Merman" for the Leeds Festival of 1895, and the "Ode to the Sea" for Birmingham two years later. With his work as a composer his new duties under the Education Department will not, of course, at all interfere.

The performance at the Comedy Theatre on Monday night registered another success for Mr. H. V. Esmond, whose play in our nacts, "When We Were Twenty-one," was received with absolutely unanimous approbation. "When We Were Twenty-one" struck one first of all by the extreme skilfulness of it; the author had ventured upon the extremely daring experiment of concentrating his play of four acts on a single scene for three of those acts, and of then introducing a solitary episodic act, and had triumphantly emerged from this feat of audacity. "When We Were Twenty-one" is clever, daring, continuously skilful—it has also an atmosphere of heart—one had almost said of Bret Harte—about it; one had thought that one was in simply for a piece of comedy, until the order came, "with trumpets also and with shawms, oh, show yourselves" emotional. To the story of the piece: Richard Carewe was the very best, the almost impossibly best of good fellows. But there were other good fellows about, a baronet called "Waddles," a doctor, and a colonel. These three were generally alluded to by Dick's—Richard Carew's—friends as the trinity. They had been all friends since they were twenty-one (hence, you perceive the origin of the title), friends in things in general and friends in one detail in particular, that they had joined with Dick in supporting—though Dick had done the lion's share of the work—Richard Audaine, commonly called the Imp (Mr. H. V. Esmond is death on nicknames), the son of another old twenty-one compeer of theirs.

This Imp, when we are first introduced to him, has arrived at the indiscreet years of twenty-one—or thereabouts—himself; he is engaged to be married to the beautiful Phyllis Ericson; the beautiful Phyllis and her mother reside permanently with Dick, and assisted cordially by the Imp, spend a great deal more moneythan Dick can afford. To this expenditure one imagines that the three friends also largely contribute, for they browse around continually. Now Dick and Phyllis are in love with one another. Dick doesn't venture to presume to dare to entertain the idea of loving Phyllis, and so Phyllis can indulge her passion for him by drooping over him as the gentle weeping willow droops ever the unresponsive marble turn—in mourning brooches. One day the three friends are carousing "chez" Dick—extra carousing, because it is somebody's birthday, Dick is out of the way for the moment, and the Imp returns, foolishly drunk, and talking in a disconnected fashion of his having been with his fiancee. It gradually comes out that he has gone and got himself engaged oblivious of the claims of his Phyllis, to The Firefly, Kara Genesk, a lady without a shred of character—from the coldly conventional point of view. This lady is pictured in a scarlet poster, which can be viewed from the window of Dick's room. Dick and the three friends think that the Imp is making a consummate fool of himself, and that he must be guarded at all hazards from the results of his folly. And so Dick gives the lady a cheque for a thousand pounds to be nominally his mistress—he doesn't want to see anything of her—for a month. This bargain is concluded in the Athenian Club, in which place occurs the episodic act above alluded to. Here we meet with ladies who have been previously alluded to. Here we meet with ladies who have been previously known to the trio as respectable, and who are respectable no longer. Somebody quotes a line from Rossetti's "Jenny" "It makes a goblin of the sun," and the occasion is decidedly improved. It culminates by Dick saying to the Imp of the Firefly, "She is my mistress!" and by the Imp's rejoining, "She is my wife!" It seems a difficult position of affairs, but Mr. Esmond's inventive genius is equal to it. A convenient money-lender carries off the Firefly to Monte Carlo, and she sends a cynical note to the Imp, advising him of the fact, and of the further fact that, under the circumstances, divorce will be easy. The Imp, who had been about to strike Dick, which Dick remarks "would have been a pity," embraces him when he learns of this treachery. Dick himself and Phyllis Ericson a little later on acknowledge their love for one another, the trio congratulate them, and all ends happily.

It is a theatrical play. Viewed as a serious transcript of life it could hardly be considered, but as a theatrical play it is extremely ingenious, and the interest of it is well sustained until the end. It was extremely well acted, Mr. N. C. Goodwin, as Richard Carewe—the "Dick" of the play—treated his part in a very sympathetic fashion, from which neither pathos nor humour were lacking. Mr. Arnold Daly, as Richard Audaine (the Imp), had the opportunity of striking the most genuine note in the play in his declaration of his boyish love, and struck it truly and fearlessly. Messrs. Neil O'Brien, J. R. Crauford, and F. H. Tyler well depicted the three inseparable friends of Dick, and Mr. Basset Roe made a, by no means, loveable, but decidedly effective figure of the money-lender, David Hirsch. As Phyllis Ericson Miss Maxine Elliott was all that was gracious and bewitching, and Miss Constance Collier was a vivid and lurid "Firefly." The cast of the play was rather a long one and some quite incidental parts in it that I have not space to notice in detail, were played in an extremely efficient manner. The play was well and tastefully put upon the stage.

At the Court Theatre on Thursday evening was produced "John Durnford, M.P.," the new play by Mr. Stuart Ogilvie, but it cannot be said that the author has achieved a great success. Although the main incident in the story of "John Durnford, M.P." has dramatic possibilities, although there are individual speeches that are written with taste and individual lines with wit the dramatic possibilities are talked about, delayed and finally never translated into action and the amusing lines have so little of the humour of characterization, that they seem not to belong to the play at all, but to have been dropped in there from some anecdotal commonplace book.

The plot of the play turns round the old struggle between hidebound respectability on the one hand, and the dangers of thoughtless Bohemianism on the other, a struggle which at the end becomes one between love and duty. John Durnford, an upright, self-made man, with the well-being of the people as his lodestar in political life, is a man whose stern respect for the conventionalities of life force him at the beginning of the play to refuse to allow his daughter to become acquainted with the irresponsible daughter of an Irish adventurer whom they have met abroad, while his sense of justice prompts him to defend to this lady the hard position he has taken up. But on further acquaintance, he grows not only to like Miss Jennie O' Callaghan, but when he finds her willingly putting herself in a compromising position to save his daughter's honour, he grows also to love her. The one dramatic moment of last night was when the man realises his love, when he tells the girls that he is less angry at finding that it was his daughter who had been guilty of the folly than he had been when he thought it was she who had taken his daughter's place. But even when he realises that he loves her they cannot marry, for the mother of his daughter is still alive, although she has been insane for many years. And the play ends with their conquering an impulse to defy the world together, and he returns to his work in politics, while she goes abroad till the time shall come when they will be free to come together again.

The play is considerably weakened by the fact that it is only in the last of the four acts that the real story, John Durnford's love for Jennie O'Callaghan and their voluntary separation, is arrived at, for it is only at the end of the third act that Durnford discovers and confesses his love. But it is also very severely handicapped by the fact that its early acts are centred round an atmosphere of high politics. Politics are nearly always fatal on the stage. There is no time to develop, it is difficult even to suggest the ideals which move men in these surroundings. And when the characters are supposed to be leading figures in the political world the difficulty is greater still. It is not enough to put the letters "M.P." after their names. They must talk as if they were leaders of men and leaders of thought. And to suggest this it is not enough that they should refer vaguely to "the toilers" and "the goal being almost reached." We want to know what goal. And then, if the characters are very highly placed, as in this play, the facility with which bagatelle is placed by the author with names and positions of national importance becomes ridiculous. During the four acts the leadership of the Liberal party and the office of Prime Minister were offered and refused with the utmost nonchalance in conversation first in an anteroom of a work-girls institute while a charity entertainment is proceeding—in which, by the way, the noble lord who was leading the party at the time takes part in a comic duologue—then in a country inn after dinner while waiting for a train, and, lastly, in a committee room, where they are waiting for the declaration of the poll at an election. The Peer leader and his horse-racing are referred to in a way which makes the whole thing seem like a newspaper cartoon and by making it topical brings it miles away from emotional reality and there is a vague body called the "Central Organization" of which apparently if you have enlisted the support of all but two members you change the leadership of the party. The play was excellently acted but it was like sweeping back the waves—the tide of dulness rolled in and nothing could do more than secure a reception of sympathetic silence which was the note on which the evening closed.

Mr. William Gillette's dramatised version of "Sherlock Holmes," was presented at the Shakespeare Theatre Liverpool on Monday previous to its appearance in London. The play has had a great success in the United States. Dr. Conan Doyle's name appears with that of Mr. Gillette as joint author though the play appears to have been criticised in America as the work of Mr. Gillette alone. It is a melodrama of the most uncompromising character, but it is good of its kind and appears sure of a long run in London.

Sherlock Holmes is set to recover certain documents obtained by a gang of accomplished swindlers and the great scene is at midnight in the "Stepney Gas Chamber." In this haunt of squalid desperation preparations are made for the murder of the astute detective, who seems to have taken the bait rather easily. After certain play with documents or rather with a dummy representation of them, the crisis arrives, and it appears that villainy will surely be triumphant. Our confidence, however, is not misplaced, and when the lamp is smashed there in a great sensation in the dark, in which the lighted end of a cigar plays a prominent part, and Sherlock Holmes escapes. This brings down the house, and it is capitally managed and well played.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	9	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannalwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	11	37
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	4	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	37
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	14
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	5
Total	24	27	136
Total plague deaths to date	83,495	83,714	
Same date last year	20	14	159

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE. HYDERALLY JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was given permission to withdraw his client's petition on the ground that the latter was settling with his creditors.

RE. MUGANLAL POONJARAM.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. He said his client was indebted to Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. to the extent of Rs. 32,240 and had been put in jail on a decree for Rs. 1,673 obtained by another creditor. He could not now proceed with his petition, as his books were in the possession of the son of Messrs. Macdonald and Co.'s guarantee broker. He submitted that the latter should be made to hand over the books to the Official Assignee. His lordship, after hearing Mr. Davar on behalf of Messrs. Macdonald and Co., said the insolvent had first presented his petition in October 1897 and had then left the jurisdiction of the Court. He refused the application.

RE. POONJIAJI POONJAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE HERGOVANDAS ITCHERAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for the first named insolvent, applied for an interim order for four months. He said the other insolvent was on his death bed at Surat, while Itcheram was now in jail. They had carried on a large business as Commission Agents, but had become insolvent owing to dealings with the Hope Mills. The opposing creditors were Mr. Dunkerley and the Commercial Bank. The insolvents said they were in a position to pay their creditors if given time. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Young, on behalf of the creditors named above, opposed the application on the ground that if the insolvent was let out of jail he would abscond. Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, said he thought the interim order might be granted. The insolvents had filed their schedule and had lodged their books. Mr. Justice Russell remarked that the Official Assignee supported Mr. Davar's application, and there was nothing to show that the insolvent intended to abscond from Bombay. He had been trying to pay off his creditors, and there was nothing to show that he would attempt to ruin himself by bolting from Bombay. His Lordship granted the interim order on the understanding that the insolvent was not to leave the jurisdiction of the Court without permission.

RE. MUNGALDASS RAMJEE.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Coverji Merwanji Mehta, applied for the adjudication of Mangal Ramjee, a stock and share broker, on the ground that he had been named as a defaulter by the Brokers' Association and had left his usual place of business, the Share Bazaar. Counsel said the broker owed his client Rs. 1,800, and had incurred debts aggregating Rs. 28,000. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said it was true that Mangal Ramjee had been speculating in shares, but submitted that he had not left his usual place of business, for it was well known that share brokers carried on their business in the public streets. It might be true that he had not visited the Share Bazaar for a few days and might have been posted there as a defaulter, but that did not prove the man was an insolvent. Mr. Davar said cases were known where brokers remained in hiding for some days and then made offers of a compromise of two annas in the rupee, which, if accepted, they would pay and then resume business on the same old lines. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said his client had not gone away and would attend the Court in the afternoon if required. The matter was then adjourned till the afternoon to allow of the insolvent's attendance.

After tiffin Mr. Rivett-Carnac read an affidavit of Munguldass, in which he said the transactions he had entered into were wagering transactions, the claims in regard to which he had disputed. Counsel said Munguldass further had been a share broker, but when he had died the son had only carried on that business for six months. After that the son had been entering with wagering contracts in Government paper and shares in his house, in the streets, or wherever he could find a customer. Under the circumstances, it could not be said that he had left his usual place of business.

Mr. Justice Russell said the applicant had alleged that Munguldass was in hiding. That could not be, as the man was in Court.

Mr. Robertson, for the applicant, said he had to ask the Court to adjudicate Mungaldass an insolvent, as he had been declared a defaulter by the Brokers' Association.

Mr. Justice Russell said he might be a defaulter so far as the Association was concerned, but that did not prove him to be an insolvent.

Mungaldass, in answer to Mr. Robertson, said he was a member of the Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association. He had attended the Brokers' Hall up to the 18th September, when he had been refused admittance. He repudiated the claim of the applicants.

Mr. Justice Russell, without calling on Mr. Rivett-Carnac to reply, said that during the past few weeks he had had several applications made with the object of using the Court for improper and illegal purposes. The present he considered to be a case in which it was attempted to use the powers of the Court for an improper purpose. The person whom it was attempted to adjudicate was not an insolvent and no decree had been passed against him. It was also untrue that he had kept out of the way, for he had appeared in Court. His lordship dismissed the application with costs.

ALCOHOL.

MR. OSCAR D'ARANJO, in "La Science pour Tous" writes:—Alcoholism is certainly an evil against which we cannot contend too much, but nevertheless we must not miss the mark by overshooting it. Alcohol absorbed in large doses, especially the adulterated alcohol that certain unscrupulous manufacturers turn out, does the worst possible injury. It undermines first the health and then the reason, and the habitual drunkard is condemned to all kinds of physical and moral misery. Some people even say that the forms of degeneration produced by the abuse of alcohol are transmitted by heredity and finally cause the whole race to deteriorate. But this admits of doubt, and care for scientific truth compels us to recognise that since the remarkable investigations of Weissmann on the non-transmissibility of acquired characteristics, nothing is less certain than the inheritance of alcoholism. . . . . But, hereditary or not, the disorders provoked by the abuse of alcohol are sufficiently terrifying to demand all care from those in charge of the public health. Only we must not under a hygienic pretext, fall into a sort of cabalistic mysticism that tends to regard all alcholic drinks, from beer and cider up to wine, as so many diabolic brews, whose names cannot even be pronounced without crossing oneself for fear of becoming a devotee of alcohol. Granted that alcohol is a poison—yet we must know in what dose it is such, and we must not err by prescribing its use because its abouse is so prejudicial. Unless we want the anti-alcoholic campaign to degenerate into a crusade of fanatics, exploited by all kinds of odd interests, we should hesitate to bring into it a spirit of bigotry.

"All is relative—this is the sole absolute principle," said Auguste Comte. Unhappily many of the most estimable scientific men forget this completely in applying the results of laboratory experiments to man. Thus we have heard some experimenters maintain before the Academy of Medicine that the better and more expensive the grade of alcohol the more quickly it kills, because when it was injected into the veins of guinea-pigs the poor creatures succumbed more rapidly when the liquid was of better quality. . . . . It may be remarked that we can conclude nothing regarding digestion from experiments on ingestion. Many substances are inoffensive when absorbed through the stomach, although their injection into the veins would be fatal. Pure water introduced into the venous circulation would be dangerous, according to Dr. Tissot, although we may swallow with impunity the venom of a viper. And, besides, what is proper for an omnivorous stomach, like man's, is not always borne by a herbivorous stomach. In a word, every species of animal differs from every other a in thousand ways, which prevent us from inferring directly what should happen in one case from observations made in another. The question of alcoholism, besides all this, is a very complex one, and cannot be solved by simple formulas. To combat it effectively we must know how to take account of individual peculiarities, of conditions of race and climate, and even of social environment. . . . .

Alcoholism, as M. Duclaux has well said, is a question of quantity much more than of quality. The learned director of the Pasteur Institute observes that we consume daily without the slightest harm substances that would be fatal if absorbed in a concentrated state. All our foods contain violent poisons, ptomaines, and various organic compounds. Meat and fish have them; fruits and so-called hygienic drinks are not free from them. They are even in the saliva that we swallow continually from morning to night. . . . . The truth is that alcohol is injurious only to persons who continually abuse it. We should recognise with Dr. Rochard that, taken in small quantities, even when its quality is not irreproachable, it causes no appreciable trouble, because the toxic elements that it contains are in very feeble proportions. Be inexorable, then, against the abuse of alcohol, fight habitual drunkenness in all its forms, but hesitate to banish alcohol from normal alimentation.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, the 21st September 1901 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 21st September 1901	6,105,579
Balance to be remitted from 22nd September 1901 to 31st March 1902	10,394,421

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA ON THE AIMS OF THE SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of the British Indian Association, held in Calcutta last Saturday, the Maharaja of Durbhanga spoke as follows :—

Maharajahs, Rajas, and Gentlemen,—I have to return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me as the President of this influential and distinguished body. Our Association, I venture to say, holds an unique position among political organisations. For fifty years our record has been an honourable and a useful one; and we are proud in the thought that the confidence reposed in us by Government has not once been mis-placed. Possessing as we do the traditions of a glorious past, it behoves us to hand them on to our successors with added lustre and to preserve for our Association that foremost place which it has so long and worthily occupied in the Lower Provinces. It was, I am sure, the wish of many of us here to have inaugurated to-day an amalgamation with our kindred associations which might have resulted not only in an accession of strength to ourselves as a class but also in an increase of energy and usefulness in our relations with the State. I need not enter into a detailed examination of the events which have postponed the fulfilment of these desires. But as you all know the step we were to have taken is one which has met with the entire approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. So far indeed as His Honour is concerned the project is no new one: and I do not think I am violating his confidence when I tell you that he has been during the last two years doing what he could to bring about this very desirable arrangement. Personally speaking I am thoroughly in favour of the scheme for amalgamation. It is my earnest wish to bring about its realisation: and I am confident of ultimate success, for the advantages we shall reap are to my mind so important and so numerous that the proposal cannot be relegated to obscurity. I think there can be little doubt that a united body will be far more powerful for good and far more able to act as the spokesman of the zemindars of the province than a number of separate associations, however efficiently managed or judiciously handled. To the separate associations as such I have no objection, but I feel that there should be at the same time a central organisation to represent the whole and to come forward in time of need as the champion of our class. We have all heard of the fable of the faggot of sticks. Taken one by one a child may snap them across his knees, but not even the strongest man will prevail against them if they are tied together in a stout bundle. Union is strength, runs the Belgian national motto. let us adopt it for our own and act up to the principles which it inculcates. Our duties and responsibilities as landowners are great: and it is idle to disguise the fact that we have enemies. Without mutual support and cordial co-operation, how can we hope to overcome the one or to adequately discharge the other? Even if we are not able to agree upon amalgamation or to effect a complete reconciliation between those of us who are unhappily stranged, we can at least make it our earnest endeavour to resolve that there shall be no difference of opinion upon public questions which affect us or our community. Let there be distinct organisations, if you will; but let our aims be identical, and our union be complete in all but name. I know of no other class in this Empire of India upon whom a heavier burden rests than ourselves; for we constitute of necessity the half way house between the governors and the governed. On the other hand it is for us to ensure that the actions and the motives of the Government are rightly interpreted to the great mass of the people. On the other hand it behoves us to lose no opportunity of laying before our rulers the wants and grievances, not of ourselves alone—for that would be to take a selfish and narrow view of our office—but of the Indian people who are unable to make their voices heard. We must not hope for success upon every occasion. Our governors are not of the same race and blood as ourselves, and it is impossible to expect of them that they should see eye to eye with us upon all subjects But they are reasonable men and we may rely upon a careful consideration of our demands, if they are couched in language which need lose none of its vigour or fail to carry conviction because it is reasonable and temperate. An Empire which is in itself almost a continent cannot be governed by a foreign nation without the good will and assistance of its inhabitants: and I have never entertained the slightest doubt that the Government of India welcomes accurate and well-informed criticism of its measures from the people of the country. We have a striking illustration of my proposition in His Excellency the present Viceroy. Speaking without any desire to flatter I affirm that we have never had a Viceroy so anxious to learn the real wishes of the children of the soil, so scrupulous in giving them a patient hearing to their grievances, so full of schemes for the development of the resources of the Empire, so firmly resolved to leave India at the conclusion of his term of office a better and a more contented and a more prosperous land than he found it. People who do not love Orientals twit us with our want of energy: but if there is one thing more than another which we admire and appreciate in His Excellency it is his inexhaustible energy and his determination to arrive at the truth and to do justice without fear or favour. We must guard ourselves against being put down as obtrusive or officious: but are there not many ways, in which efficient aid can be rendered to His Excellency in his work of administration by an Association such as ours and still more by a great central Association of landowners such as the one I hope will yet arise? If we are to be useful, however, we must be united and unanimous: and there is still another requisite on which you will permit me to dwell. I feel very strongly that one of our most crying wants is the establishment of friendly relations, both social and political, between the Anglo-Indian and Indian communities. "East is East," you may reply in the words of a certain Anglo-Indian writer, "and West is West: and the twain will never meet." I do not agree. As a matter of fact they do often meet: and when both sides remember not to leave their common sense at home and are willing to offer mutual concessions, the meeting has always been a successful one. It should be our duty to encourage the tendency. The more we learn to work together and to try and realise that our interests are not diametrically opposed, the better it will be for the welfare of the Indian Empire. No one appreciates this more clearly than the ordinary sensible Englishman, of whom there are more in India than is sometimes imagined: and I am sure we shall lack no sympathy in our efforts to foster and promote cordial relations between the two races. I see no difficulties in this task. Allowing for the differences in religion and in environment which are admittedly great, there is no reason why the Englishman and the Indian—from whatever part of the peninsula you take him—should not work together in the promotion of the happiness of the country in which they both live, and in helping that country to take its proper place in the federation of Greater Britain. It is certain that neither the one object nor the other will be attained if they hold aloof; and regard each other as interlopers and inferiors. Such an attitude it is easy to discover is not at all to the taste of our present Viceroy; and we can cheerfully set to work at our task of trying to understand each other with the reflection that we can look for encouragement in the highest quarter.

After a reference to the death of the Queen-Empress the speaker concluded: But if we have lost our Queen-Empress, we can at least say that in her son King Edward we have secured a worthy successor. Like his revered mother his interest in his Indian Empire needs no stimulant: and he has seen with his own eyes the great country of which he is now the ruler. To him we gladly and freely pledge the allegiance we owed to his predecessor; and in his hands we leave our destinies with every confidence in his kingly qualities. But there is one request which we would proffer in all loyalty and with all respect; and I think it is one which I think you will all join with me in making. Is it too much to expect of His Imperial Majesty that after his coronation in London he will be pleased to visit India, and, if not to assume the Imperial diadem at Calcutta, and least to make a progress through his Empire? Of the loyalty of his Indian people His Majesty is already assured: but I venture to predict that the advent of the King-Emperor will be welcomed with an enthusiasm which it would be hard to parallel; and India will indeed feel that her good fortune has at last set in when her Emperor lands upon her shores.

THE Shiahs and Sunnis of the Orakzai clan who are at feud in Tirah are said to have come into conflict on the 20th instant, when the Sunnis, headed by Aminullah Khan of Peshawar attacked the other sect and an engagement resulted in which some 35 casualties are reported. In Bajour the fighting appears to have been on a still more serious scale. Safdar Khan Chief of Nawagai who, as we mentioned a few days back has been blockading the fort of Kotkai for some time past, delivered an attack on the 17th, and apparently succeeded in carrying the place. Sargand Khan, the defender of the fort, and his son were severely wounded, and rumour says that about 80 men were put *hors de combat*.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A young American lady engaged in missionary work and a lady companion have, according to a Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, been carried off by brigands in the district of Djumabaia, Vilayet of Salonica.

General Baden-Powell (who is rapidly becoming fit and well again), says the "Manchester Courier," told an American officer last week that at the siege of Mafeking he adopted the following scheme to prevent the flesh of his guns being seen by brother Boer. He fixed blankets in front of the muzzles of the cannon and fired through them. To use B.-P.'s words, "it played blue blazes with the blankets, but the inconvenient folk outside never could find the guns."

At Willoughby, on the London Road, about five miles from Rugby, stands the Four Crosses Inn. The name is not extraordinary, but its history is curious. Originally it was the Three Crosses. But

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is working daily on his history of the reign of Queen Anne, and has already made good progress with the book. Mr. McCarthy, thanks to his long stay on the bracing coast of Kent, is now in capital health. To a friend who, the other day, congratulated him on this, he laughingly replied, "Yes, you may take it authoritatively that I'm just forty-nine."

A request for permission to translate that well-known book Ben-Hur into Arabic, recently reached General Lew Wallace. No doubt he would have been glad to grant it if only because the Bedouins play a considerable part in the story. However, there is already an Arabic translation of Ben-Hur, this having been made some years ago by a Protestant missionary who labours in Syria. One Arabic version should be enough.

A book which Mr. Murray is about to publish will contain a picture of a very interesting cup associated with Byron. The cup was given by the poet to John Murray the second, his publisher and friend, as a token of personal regard. Within it there was a little jar filled with hemlock, which Byron himself had gathered in Greece. The cup is, in design, an adaptation of a Greek style, as admirers of Byron will see from the picture. It is included in the new illustrated edition of the work by Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps on Old English Plate.

A novel of this month will be Mr. Gilbert Parker's story, The Right of Way, which Mr. Heinemann is publishing. The scene of it is laid in Canada, but might be anywhere else, in that the subject is human nature rather than locality. The hero is a young Canadian, brilliant, unsettled, unsympathetically married, who comes to grief and then resumes life in a humbler sphere under another name. His wife, thinking him dead, marries again, and meanwhile he and a deeply religious village girl have fallen in love. He is confronted with his previous marriage bound, and asks himself Where is the right of way?

We are to get from Mr. Murray a half-crown edition of Darwin's epoch-making book, The Descent of Man. It is still copyright, having been published early in the year 1871—that is to say, only thirty years ago. Like the Origin of Species, of which Mr. Murray has already issued a half-crown edition, it is a long book. The authoritative text of the Origin is that which Darwin corrected from the sixth edition. Copies of the first edition can hardly be got, and fetch quite a fancy price. Darwin made changes on the second edition of the Descent, but they were not very extensive.

Not many of us, perhaps, could at a venture say who Stringer Lawrence was. By the end of the month, however, there will be no excuse for not knowing all about him, for we are to be given his biography, written by Colonel Biddulph, Stringer Lawrence was fighting valiantly for England in India when Dupleix was there. He rose to be a Major-General, this stout West Countryman, and Colonel Biddulph even calls him the father of the Indian Army. He was painted by Reynolds, whose picture shows us a very martial figure indeed. Stringer Lawrence is mentioned by Macaulay in his essay on Clive.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham tells us, somewhat unnecessarily, that he never kept diaries or journals—not even in South America, where there was so much to note down. He does not regret it, nor, perhaps, will readers of a book by him which Mr. Heinemann is now bringing out. It is some account of the Jesuits in Paraguay more than two centuries ago, and Mr. Cunninghame Graham names it A Vanished Arcadia. It is a picture from the New World, as he knew, and will never forget it. Missions half buried by the vigorous vegetation, and peopled but by a few whiteviad Indians, rise up so clearly that, without the smallest faculty for dealing with that which I have undertaken, I am forced to to write. And so the book.

The identity of the lady who wrote Elizabeth and Her German Garden is now well enough known. She belongs to our own race by birth and to Germany by marriage. The curiosity will be to see how she succeeds in the fresh sphere of the novelist which she is entering. Her novel The Benefactress will be issued soon by Messrs. Macmillan, and in America. It describes the experiences of a pretty, well-born English girl, whose life is made a burden to her at home by the rich, vulgar sister-in-law on whom she is dependant. Being left a house and estate in North Germany, our heroine has the impulse to assist those who, like herself, had been afflicted with uncongenial surroundings. The outcome is this novel.

Uncut edges are a delight to the bookworm, but they are not appreciated by everybody—not even when they belong to a specially beautiful edition. The Harpers of America recently sent such a set of Mark Twain's works to a subscriber, and got back a letter which speaks for itself:—

Gentlemen,—You do not find enclosed the payment you are expecting, but you are no more disappointed than were we when we opened our package of books, for instead of finding what we bought—viz., a set of nice-finished books, we find books with edges (all except the top edges) which looked as though they had been chewed off by rats, instead of being cut smooth, only they were not chewed deep enough. There were left innumerable leaves still unchewed which the reader must disconnect ere he could pursue his narrative. Very truly yours.

The Macmillan collected edition of Charles Kingsley's writings will begin to appear this month, and will make nineteen volumes. As these are to appear at the rate of one a month, it will be March 1903 before the edition is completed. It is to open with the life of Kingsley, in four volumes, and next will come Westward Ho! and Alton Locke. The edition is to be more or less uniform in get up with the editions of Tennyson, Lamb, Kipling, and Pater, which have already been issued by the Macmillans. It is limited to five hundred and twenty-five copies, and a hundred of these will go to America. The price is half a guinea net a volume, and only complete sets are to be sold.

On the general question, moreover, there is an aspect of truth in Ian Maclaren's dictum. The historical novel, in fact, must always be romance; and in romance character is not so all important as in the novel, though it is not so unimportant even here as some practitioners seem to suppose. It is a commonplace of criticism that Scott's own great characters are just his own countrymen and not his historical personages. The Louis of Quen Durward has been cited for an exception, and the exception has been accounted for by the fact that in his Louis Scott had Commines for collaborator.

The novelist of contemporary manners, no less than the historical romancer, has his price to pay. For a passing proof of the moment observe the question recently raised as to the accuracy of Dickens's cockney dialect That is not the true cockney says a critic of to-day; the true cockney is Mr. Barry Pain's." So is it that in the fiction of contemporary manners, what is fun to the novelist's generation requires foot-notes for the next. Mr. Pain has a different (and no doubt equally rapidly dying) dialect to reproduce and does it admirably. His conductor in De Omnibus (Unwin), for example, seems to my ear (now only occasionally subjected to it) to catch the current cockney with absolute correctness. The conductor, let me add, has character as well as cockney dialect.

Mr. W. D. Howells is still unhappy in "Harper's Magazine" about the novel-readers of his native land, who take their novels as narcotics, and do not read for edification and criticism of life. Mr. Howells is more exacting than the English and antiquated Thackeray, who, when he found an old gentleman asleep at the club over one of his novels, blessed him unawares. Not that Mr. Howells's complaint is that too many American readers go to sleep over his own novels. The evil is that they read the new historical romances and forget the facts of the life they have to live. He should comfort himself with the philosophical reflection that there is no inconsiderable class of readers in America for whom any sense of historical perspective, however illegitimately acquired, would not be without mental and moral advantage.

Speaking of historical romance I am reminded that the gifted author of Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush has recently condemned Salammbo on the general ground that it is impossible for any novelist to interest his readers in life long ago because however much we appreciate the accuracy of the staging we are always outside the characters. A critic promptly replied that this remark was particularly unfortunate in the mouth of a countryman, of Scott's and contended (as Scott himself contended) that human nature remains essentially the same though external characteristics vary. Ian Maclaren as it happens, did but repeat the original objection of Sainte-Beuve to Flauberts Carthaginian creation and Sainte-Beuve it is to be observed particularly distinguished between the cases of Flaubert and Scott. Carthage, he contended (unlike Scott's Scotland of Sixty Years Since or even his Feudal England) was something cut off from the interest of surviving human nature and so from the possibility of the reader's natural sympathy. Carthage, only once, [held], touched the vertebral column of humanity, and that was when it clashed with Rome And Flaubert himself in controversy with Sainte-Beuve, was equally strong on the point that the ancient Carthaginian had absolutely nothing in common with the modern moralising European.

The Warden, Barchester Towers, and Dr. Thorne are among the volumes of the New Pocket Library announced by Mr. Lane for the coming season, uniform with his recent edition of George Eliot's early books. It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Lane may take steps and succeed in overcoming any difficulties of copyright in the way of including the rest of the series, and may finally add Framley Parsonage, The Small House and the Last Chronicles.

THE MOST CELEBRATED
AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS
GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST
EVER imported into India, as they are manufactured at CAIRO, (EGYPT), and they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the Egyptian Gazette.

It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the capital as something msyterious except to experts, which other climates—those of Alexandria and Port Said included—do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere, and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity! A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connoisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are increasingly placing their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of Oil, which costs 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT
AND
WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Nerve Tonic
Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong.

This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:

"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."

Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE
In ordering please mention The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co Ld

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
Trade W Mark.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

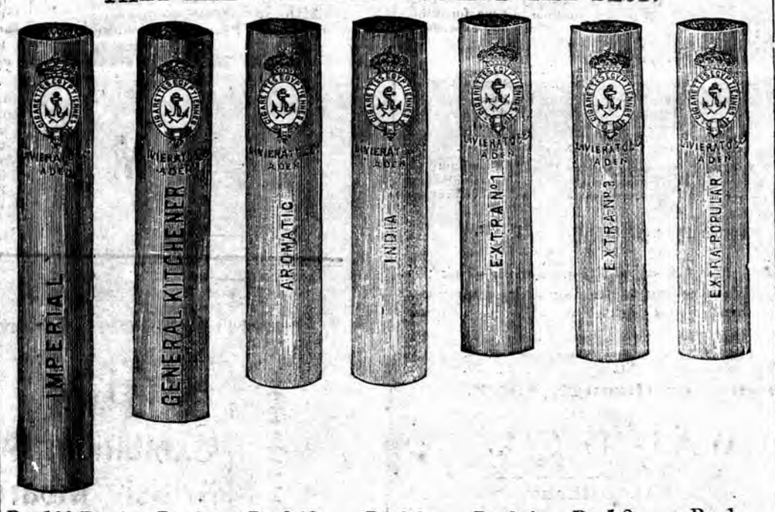
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POREY.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE
PARIS EXHIBITION
AWARDS
again show that
LIPTON
LIMITED
still maintain the first position.
LIPTONS TEAS
obtained the
GOLD MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION.
LIPTONS TEAS obtainable everywhere.
Agent: D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.



Per 100 Rs. 4 Rs. 4. Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-8. Rs. 2-4. Rs. 1-8. Re. 1.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.
Send for our illustrated Catalogue.

☞ PLEASE INSPECT OUR
NEW SHOP FOR BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

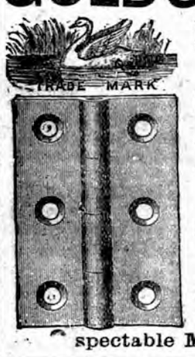
LARGEST Stock of durable and elegant English and Country Boots, Shoes and Slippers always available.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Prices beyond competition.
CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE.
Wholesale and Retail Merchant,
OPPOSITE GOKALDAS HOSPITAL,
No. 5, Yusoof Building,
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c.

EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR.
D. M. DUKLE & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

No Stable is complete without

ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.
170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing; &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4/-
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

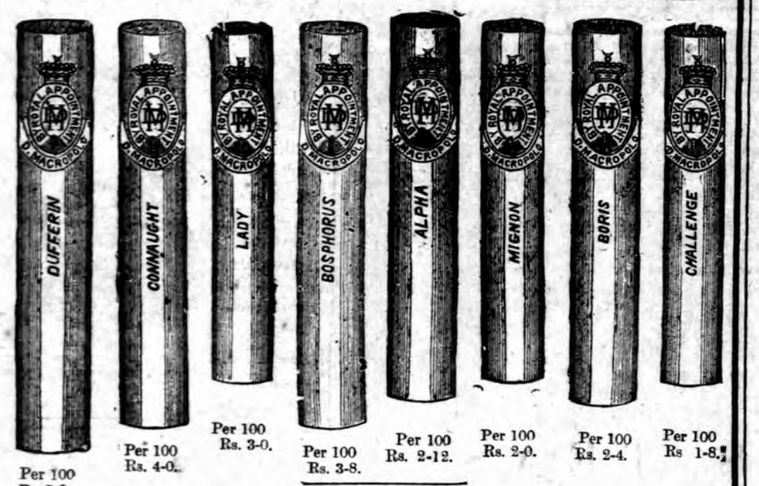
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
BEWARE SUBSTITUTES.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE STANDARD OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE

EXTRA FLOWERS. DELICATE & AROMATIQUE FULL FLAVOURED



Per 100 Rs. 5-0 | Per 100 Rs. 4-0. | Per 100 Rs. 3-0. | Per 100 Rs. 3-8. | Per 100 Rs. 2-12. | Per 100 Rs. 2-0. | Per 100 Rs. 2-4. | Per 100 Rs 1-8.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

WEST END "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE—KEYLESS—LEVER.

FOR ROUGH WEAR—HAVE NO EQUAL.

They are made in two sizes, as illustrated opposite and smaller.

They have a full jewelled lever movement and a real compensation balance.

They are very accurate time-keepers in any circumstance and climate.

They have strong nickel and sterling silver cases, close fitting and practically dust and damp proof.

They are sold under a three year's warranty but if treated with ordinary care and sent to us from time to time for oiling, they will go for much longer periods without any expense to the owner.

— PRICE —

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Sterling Silver Case.
Rs. 24-0	Open face	Rs. 38-0
„ 26-8	Hunting	„ 42-0
„ 29-0	Half-Hunting	„ 45-0

IN OXYDIZED STEEL CASE OPEN FACE Rs. 21-8.

THE CHAMPION, Keyless Lever Watch, medium size Is a Campaign watch of superior quality, fitted with a palladium hairspring as used in the most expensive watches. Guaranteed for six years.

OPEN FACE, NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 32.
STERLING SILVER, Rs. 50.

The Imperial, Keyless Lever Watch, is the latest addition to our stock; it possesses all the good points of the Champion, while owing to the smaller dimensions of the movements, we have obtained a neater, thinner and lighter watch, which qualifications, will be, we believe, appreciated in many quarters.

OPEN FACE, Nickel Silver Case, Rs. 32. HUNTING Sterling Silver Case, Rs. 54.
„ Sterling Silver „ „ 50. HALF-HUNTING „ „ „ 57.

Above rates are Net Cash Prices or through V.P.P.

Illustrated Price List for watches, time-pieces, clocks, chains, etc., sent free by post.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

BOMBAY: 131, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

THE Tongue Tells, without words, what is wrong with the system. In these rainy days you have generally to fight with Malarious, Intermittent or Billious Fevers, Influenza or Mild form of Plague

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Are unsurpassed, unequalled, and most valuable for them

EXTRACTS OUT OF NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

SURG.-MAJ. JAYKAR:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. SURG.-MAJ. REPORTER:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. VERY REV. R. FERNAND, VICAR DE VARA:—It is most efficacious.

G. S RISTI, Esq., LIA of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. C. GREENGRASS, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. CRIZZIE, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goikara:—I consider it a marvel. P. J. DAILY, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

A high temperature, with a moist, heavy and stagnant atmosphere, a low position of a district, unhealthy sanitary conditions, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, accumulation of decomposing organic matter, unhealthy food or water, destitution, errors in diet, abuse of purgatives or intemperate habits, are responsible for a specific poison known as coma-bacillus of cholera. But we have in

BATLIWALLA & CO.'S CHOLEROL

THE ONLY

Sure Specific for Diarrhœa and Cholera.

The Patels or Headmen of Worli, Koliwada, say that:—During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwada, Dr. H. L. Batliwala rendered valuable assistance to the villagers by giving them, free and with marvellous success, Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," the specific for Cholera. Not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to his directions, which we hereby certify.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

at R[illegible] Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

BLÜTHNER PIANOFORTES

Under Royal Patronage.

FACSIMILE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BLÜTHNER & CO., Ltd., MAY 26th, 1901.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS. No. of Telegram

OHMS

Handed in at: Windsor Castle 11/0 28 M. Received here at: 1/0 57 Ae

TO: Blüthner Wigmore St. W

Please send as soon as possible one of your grand pianos for the use of Queen Alexandra

Master of the Household

THE

Blüthner Pianofortes

. . . for India and the Tropics.

THE UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.

THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLÜTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLÜTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-Board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

7 Octaves—UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE with Vertical Scaling. Height 4 FEET 3 INCHES, width 4 feet 9 inches ... ... Rs. 985
7¼ Octaves—THE OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT GRAND. Height 4 FEET 8 INCHES, width 5 feet 2 inches ... ... „ 1,100

THE GRAND PIANOFORTES.

THE "INDIAN MODEL" GRAND PIANOFORTES contain the BLÜTHNER Double Cupola Steel Frame, with Capo d'Astro Bar cast in one Solid Piece; Metal Agraffes throughout the entire Scale; the BLÜTHNER Double Repetition Action, with Metal Action Standards: Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Overstrung Scaling with Three Strings to each note; and the BLÜTHNER Integral External Casing of Ebonised Solid Mahogany constructed in a continuous circuit round each Instrument without break or intersection.

7½ Octaves—THE DRAWING-ROOM GRAND without the ALIQUOT SCALING. Length 6 FEET 3 INCHES, width 5 feet 1 inch ... ... Rs. 1,700
7½ Octaves—THE DRAWING-ROOM GRAND with the extra ALIQUOT SCALING. Length 6 FEET 3 INCHES, width 5 feet 1 inch ... ... „ 1,850

*** The above-mentioned Blüthner Pianofortes, which are specially constructed for Tropical Climates, and are always kept in stock, are those which an extended experience, spread over many years, has shown to be pre-eminently suited to the special requirements of residents in all parts of India, Ceylon and Burmah.

Although constructed with special reference to the trying climates of these tropical regions, they possess in perfection the qualities which have established the fame of the Blüthner Pianofortes, namely, beauty and purity of tone, delicacy of touch, and capacity for standing in tune.

Terms for Easy payment system on Application.

Sole Agents:

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris,

The Highest Award obtainable for anything

is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES,

FRESH Batches of Arab horses, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies, arrived at my Stable opposite the Byculla Club. Also more Batches expected by weekly steamers.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair, of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month, and year on moderate terms. Apply to

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL,
LOCKSLY HALL STABLE, BOMBAY

BEST BOXES IN INDIA.

By Special Appointment to Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in India and Bombay.

Guaranteed for Superior Quality

(BRONZE MEDAL)

Highest Award Paris Exhibition 1900.

A. P. 3.—THE PATENT AIR-TIGHT ICE BOX.

This is the latest invention, most useful pattern for securing ice. Made of best tinned steel and zinc sheet. Quite air-tight. The box is divided into two parts, the upper for ice and lower for soda and whisky bottles. Ice melts in a very small quantity. Japanned, best brilliant grained oak outside.

Sizes					
25	by 14 by 20	in.	for 24 bottles...	Rs.	30
„ —10½	by 14 by 16½	in.	for 12 „ ...	„	18
„ —18½	by 12 by 13½	in.	for 6 „ ...	„	16
„ —14½	by 12 by 12½	in.	for 4 „ ...	„	13
„ —13½	by 9 by 10½	in.	for 2 „ ...	„	9

Terms—Cash with order or V.-P P.

CAUTION.—As a firm has been lately started with names similar to ours in this station, our Constituents and Purchasers are requested to write our address distinctly on all correspondence to avoid misdelivery.

New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

ALLIBHOY VALLIJEE & SONS.

Despatch-box Manufacturers, Mooltan Cantonment.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.